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standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are the regular features which continually recur.

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★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to Ic one week, Ie to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676
IES	Illuminating Engineering Society. 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5215
IGE	Institution of Gas Engineers. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8606
IHVE	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158
IIBD	Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.	Euston 2450
ILA	Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Museum 1783
I of Arb.	Institute of Arbitrators, 35/37, Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 4071
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197
IR	Institute of Refrigeration. Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.	Monarch 7391
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3891
MARS	MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 4522
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey 1010
NAS	National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5277/8
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 8161
NCBMP	National Council of Building Material Producers. 2, Caxton Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5111
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House, Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4.	Macaulay 4451
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881/2/3
NHBRC	National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NPL	National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, Teddington.	Molesey 1380
NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Abbey 1359
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh 20396
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. 12, Great George St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322
RFAC	Royal Fine Art Commission. 22A, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3935
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274
RSI	Royal Sanitary Institute. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Sloane 5134
RIB	Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.	Wimbledon 5101
SBPM	Society of British Paint Manufacturers. 20, Piccadilly, London, W.1.	Regent 6347
SCR	Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 98, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Euston 6272/3
SE	Society of Engineers. 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.	Abbey 7244
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	Chancery 5313
SIA	Structural Insulation Association. 14, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.	Central 4444
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. Room 243, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.	Metropolitan 8344
SNHTPC	Scottish National Housing & Town Planning Council. Hon. sec., Robert Pollock, Town Clerk, Rutherglen.	
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 5006
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 6146 (3 lines)
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 8815
TTF	Timber Trades Federation. 81, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 1476
WDC	War Damage Commission. Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, W.1.	Mayfair 8866
WEDA	Welfare Equipment Development Association. 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.	City 4263/4
ZDA	Zinc Development Association. Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford.	Oxford 47988

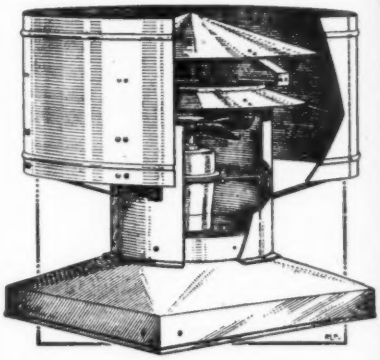
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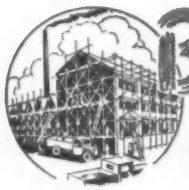
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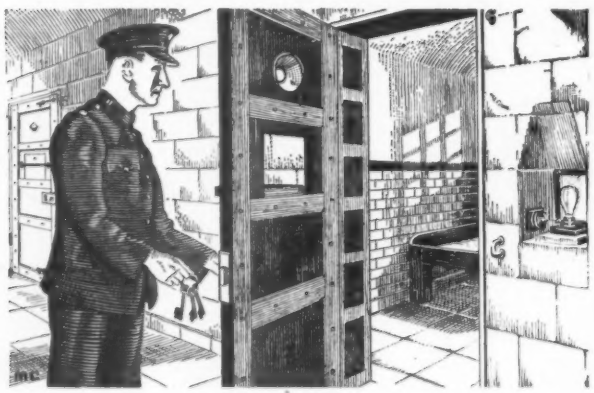
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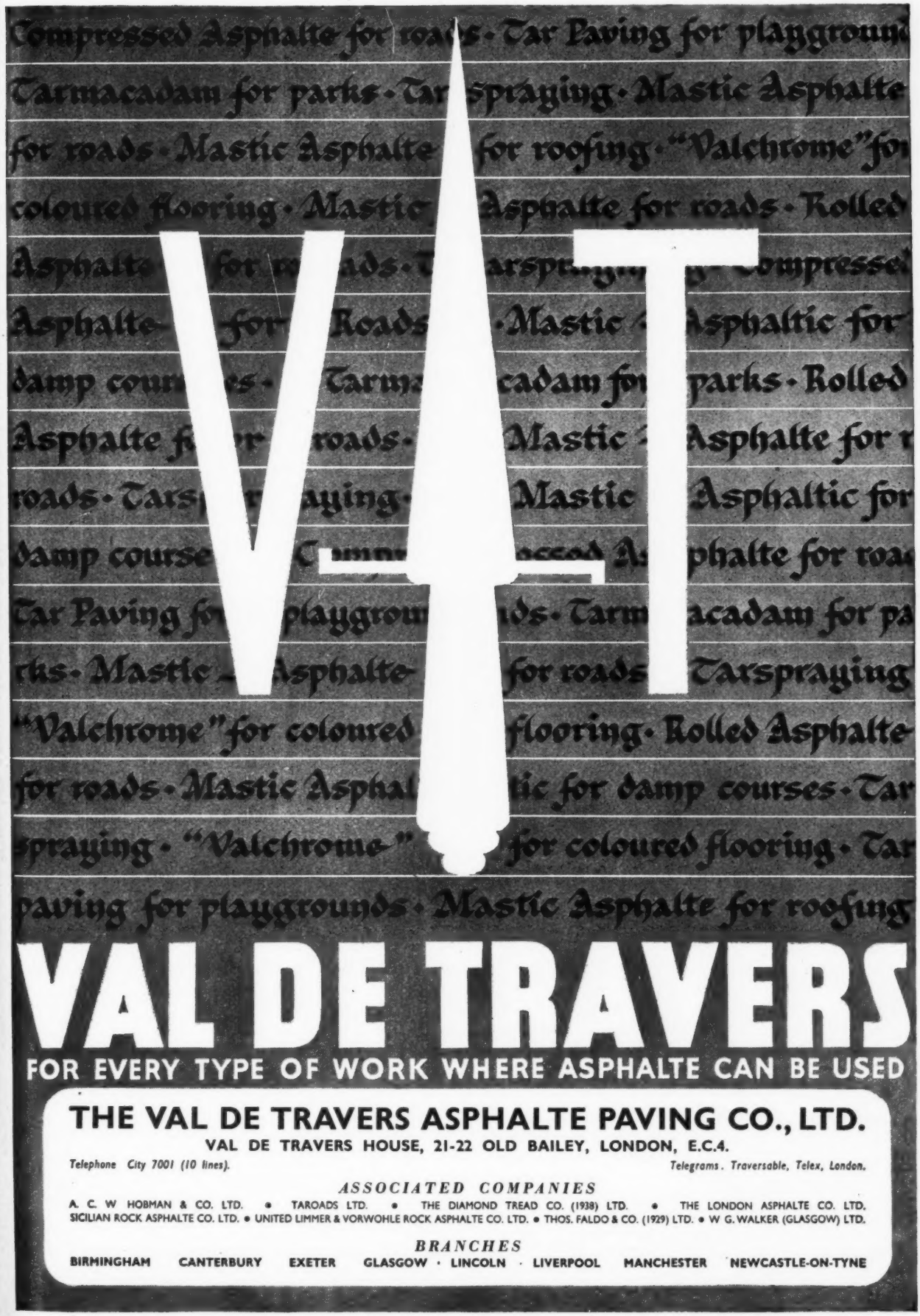
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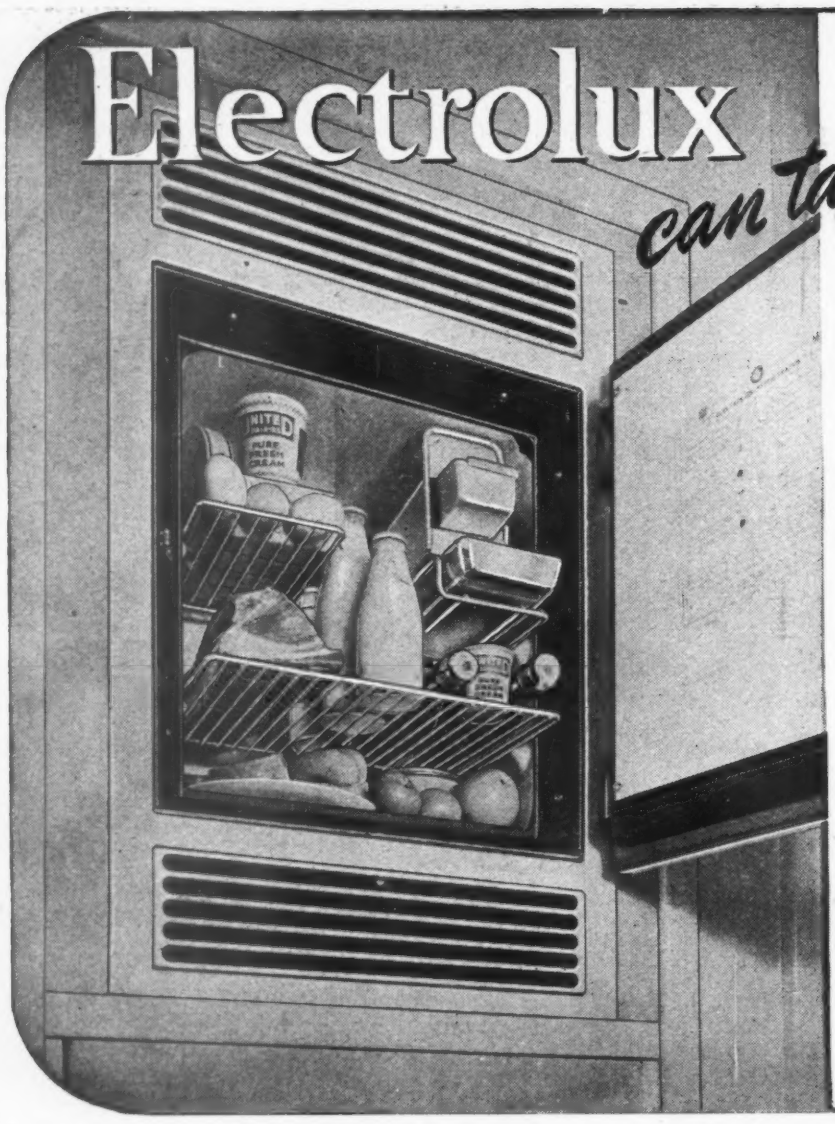
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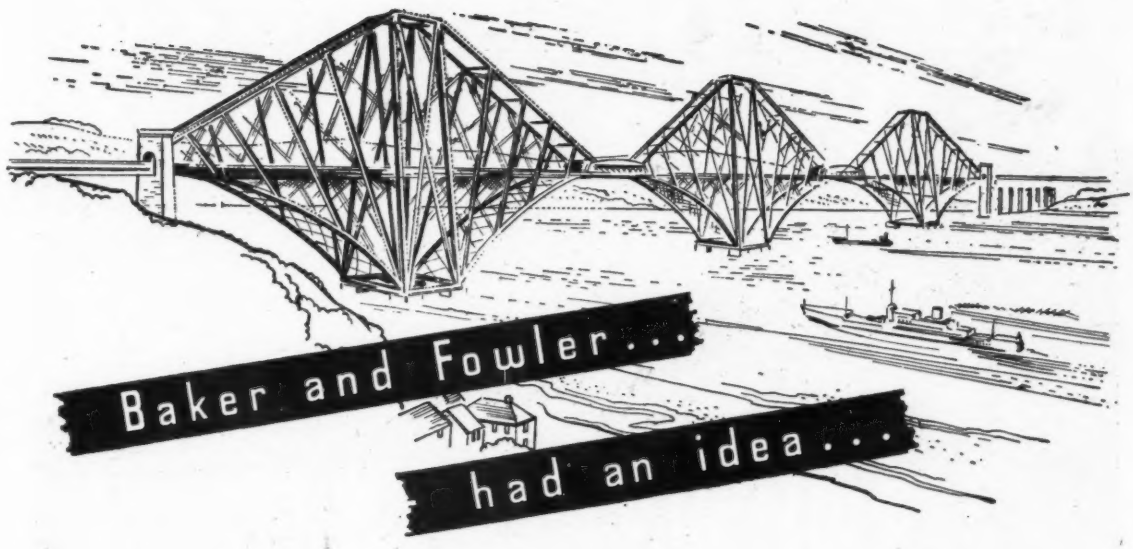
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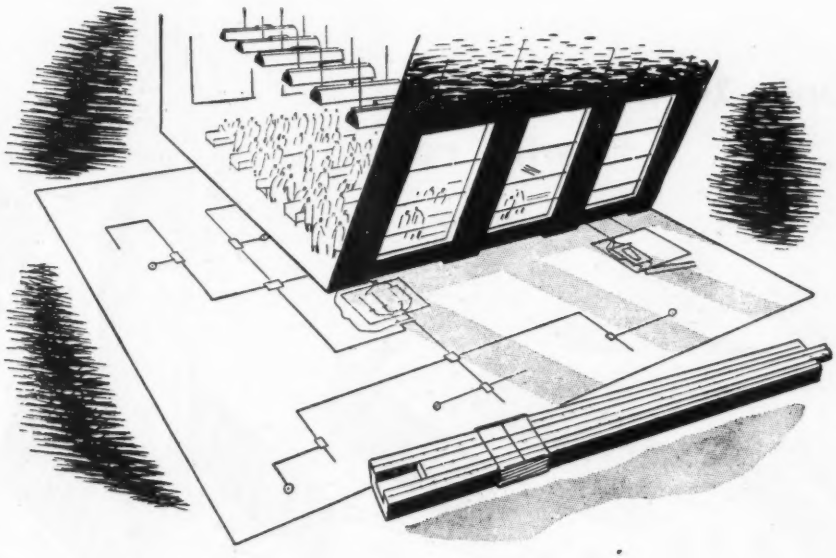
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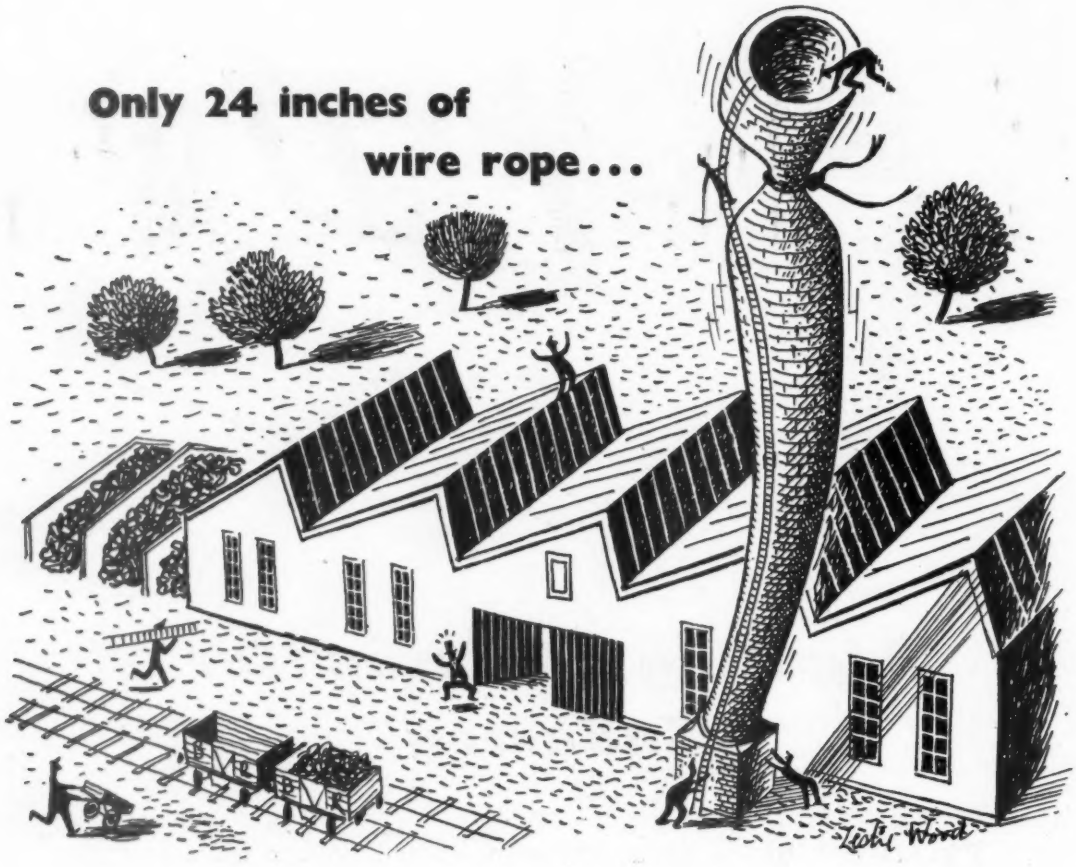
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North Eastern	Mount Pleasant School, Sharrow Lane, Sheffield	Sheffield 52461
North-Midland	Castle Gate House, Castle Gate, Nottingham	Nottingham 46210
Eastern	Shaftesbury Road, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge	Cambridge 56268
London	Mill House, 87/89, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1	Gerrard 9700
South-Eastern	95, High Street, Rochester	Chatham 2225
Southern	Whiteknights, Earley, Reading	Reading 61491
Wales	27, Newport Road, Cardiff	Cardiff 9234
South-Western	12/14, Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8	Bristol 38223
Midland	Temporary Office Buildings, Hagley Road West, Birmingham, 17	Bearwood 3071
North-Western	Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester, 20	Didsbury 5180-4
Scotland	145, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2	Glasgow City 7636
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To County Architects and Education Authorities

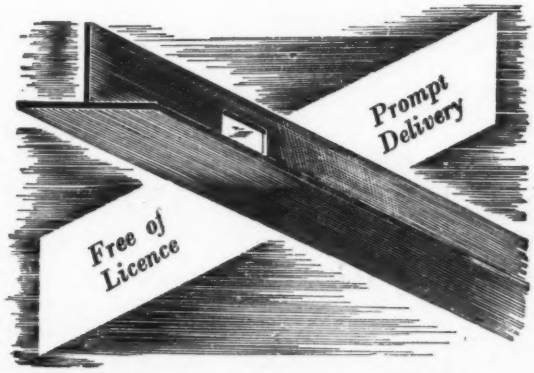
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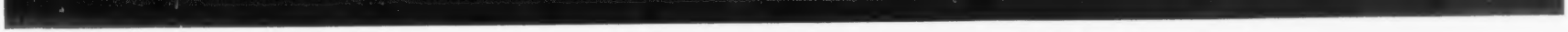
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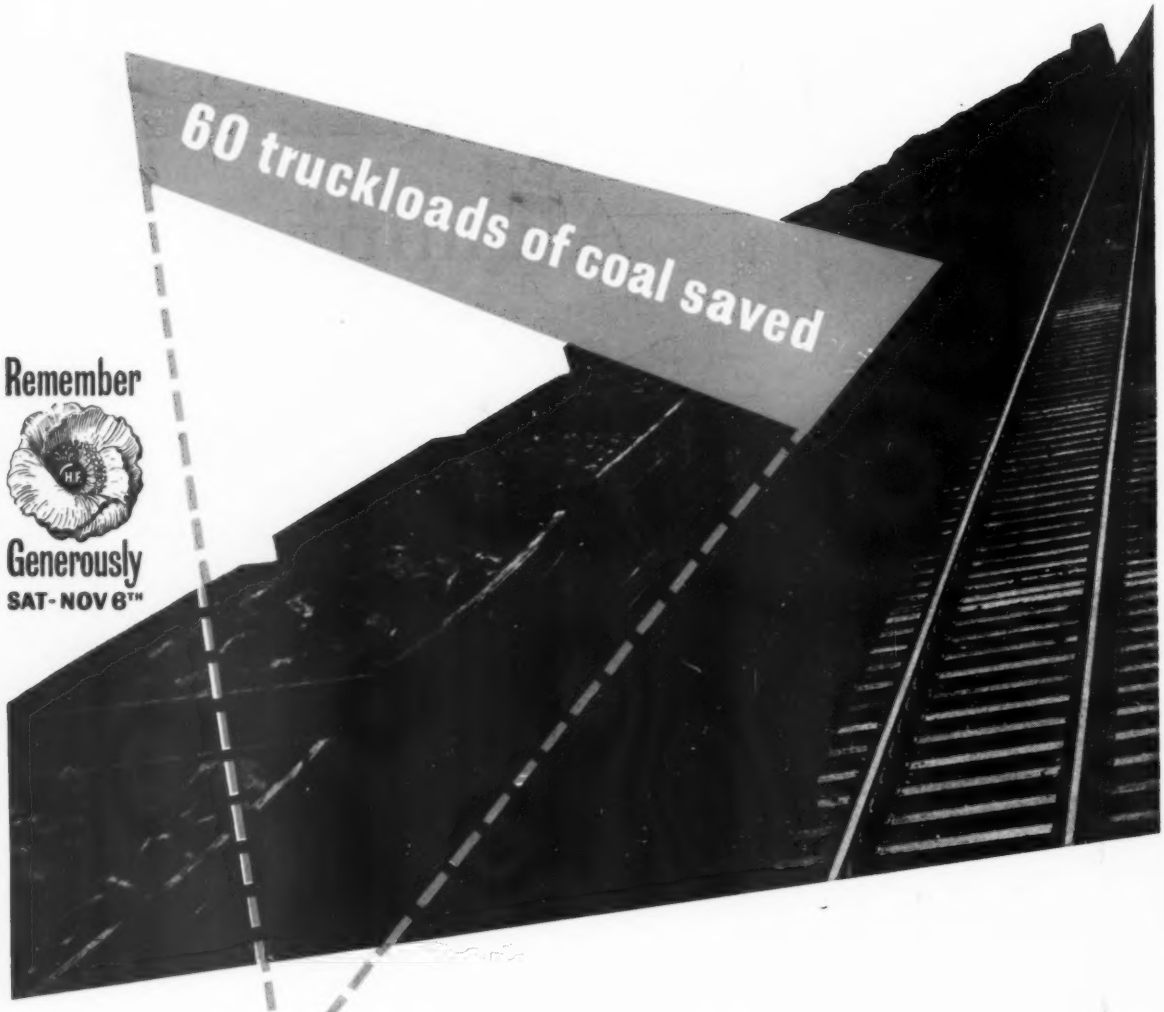
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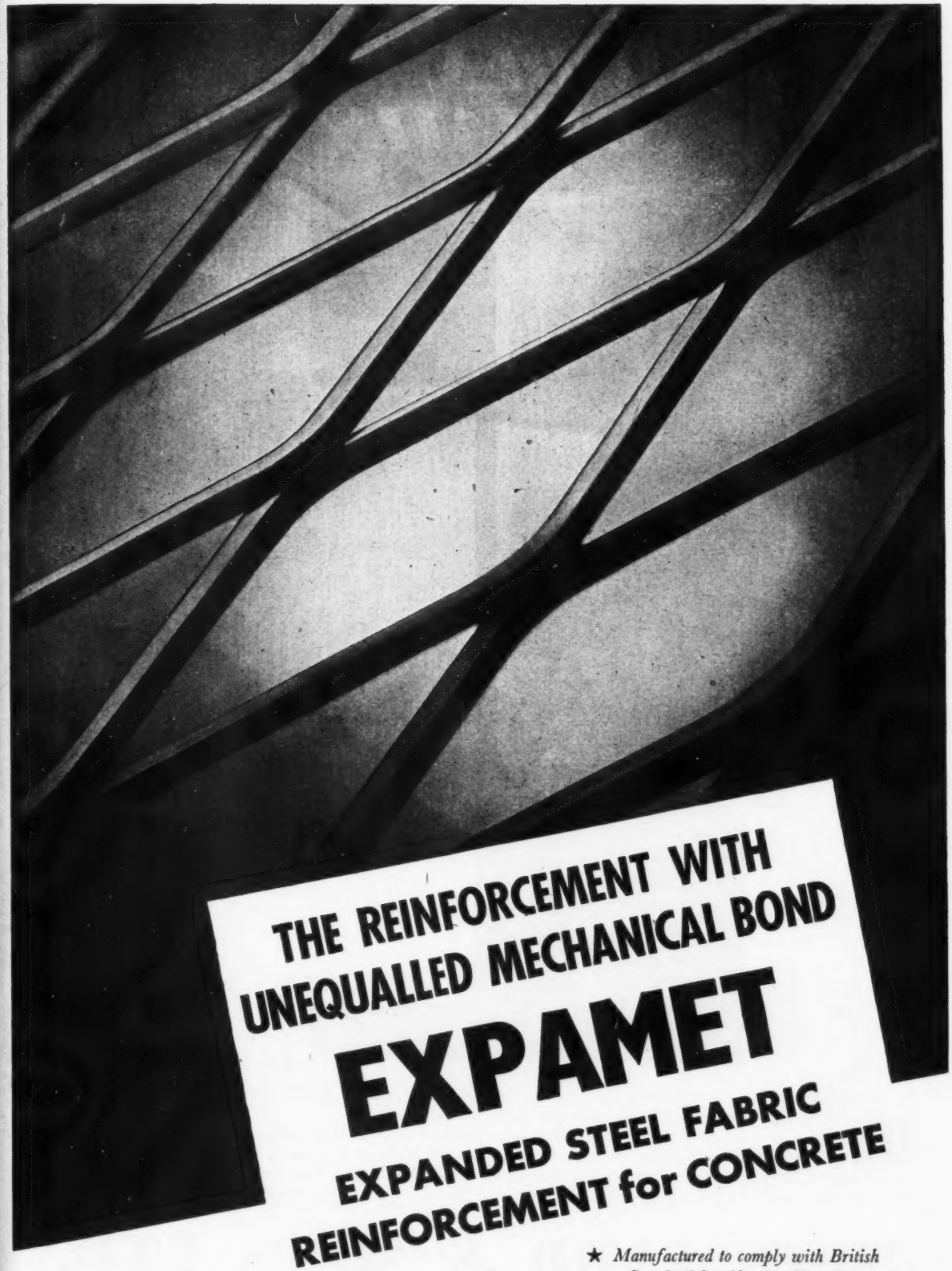
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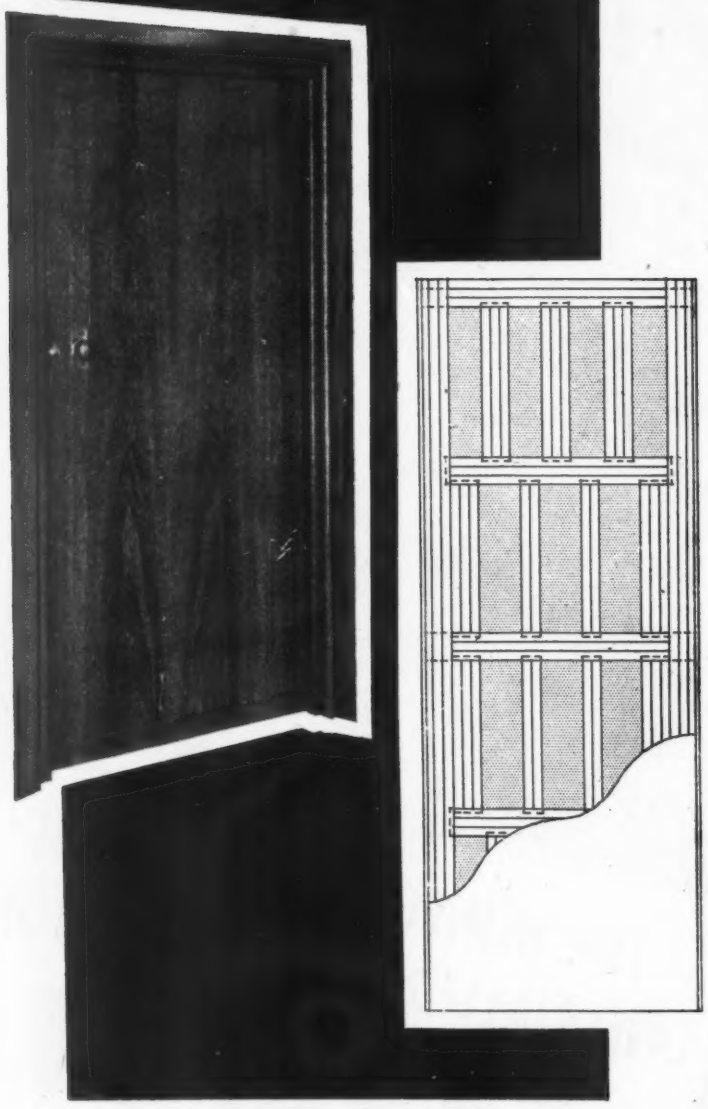
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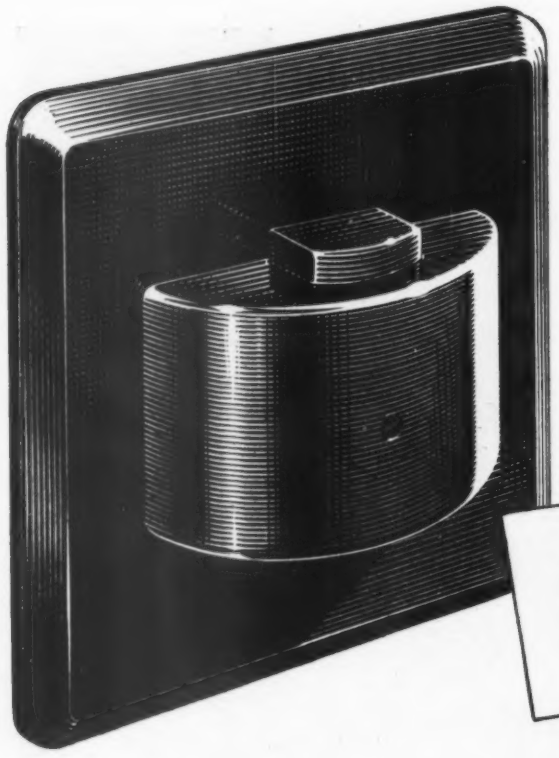
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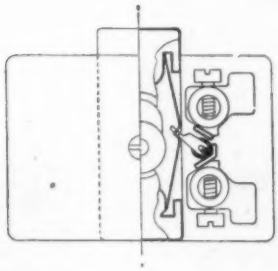


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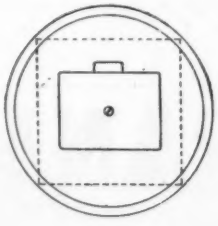
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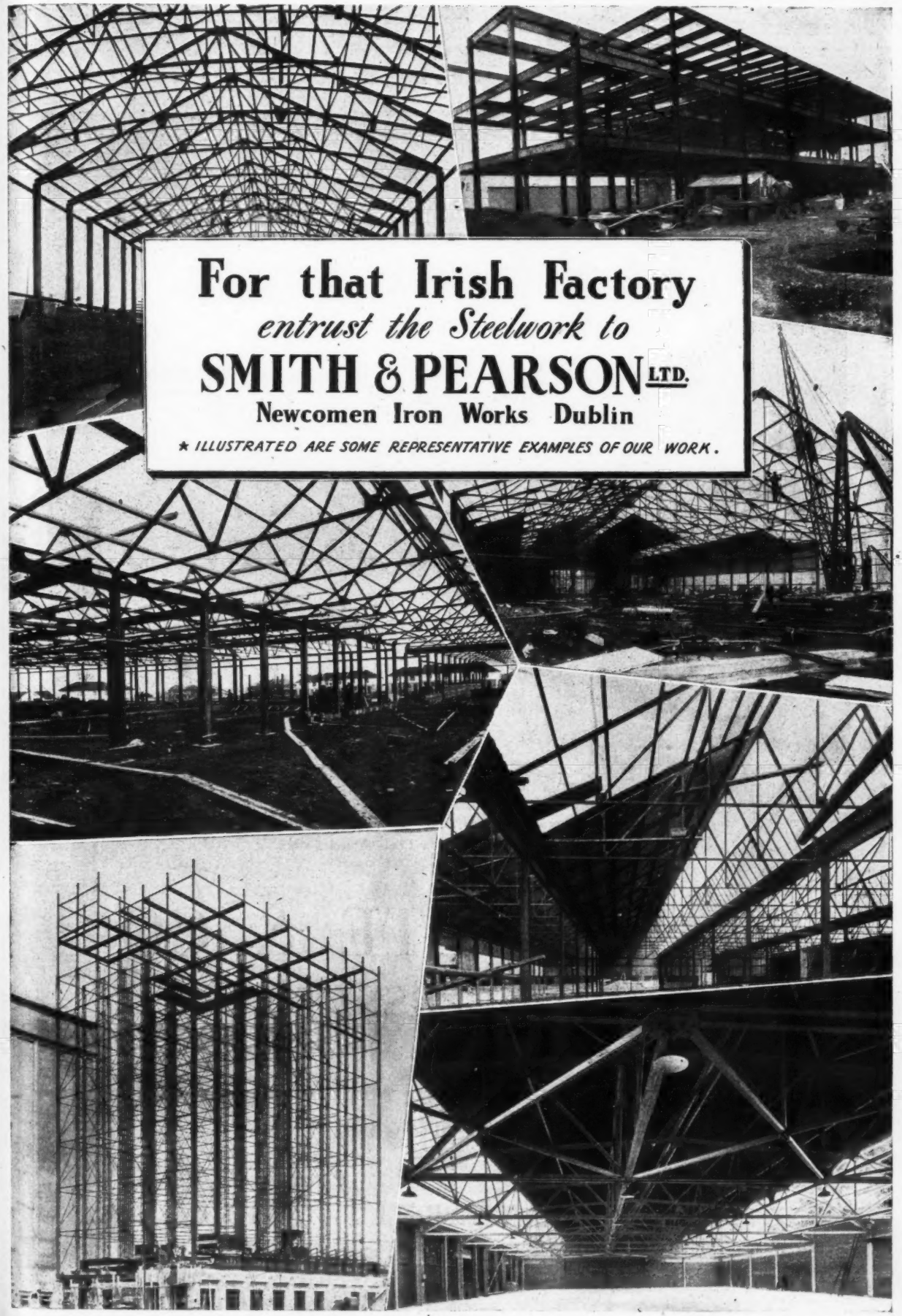
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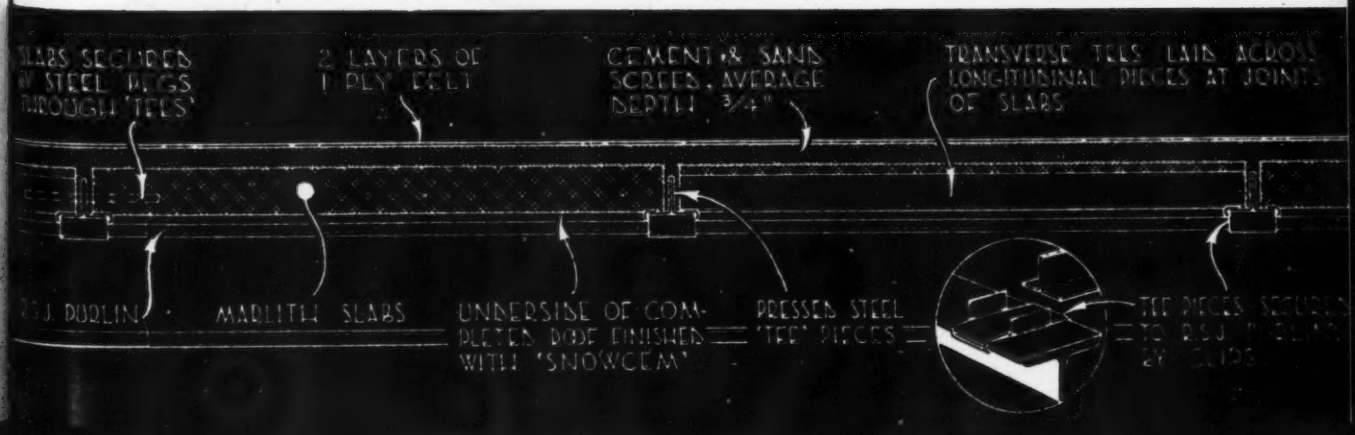


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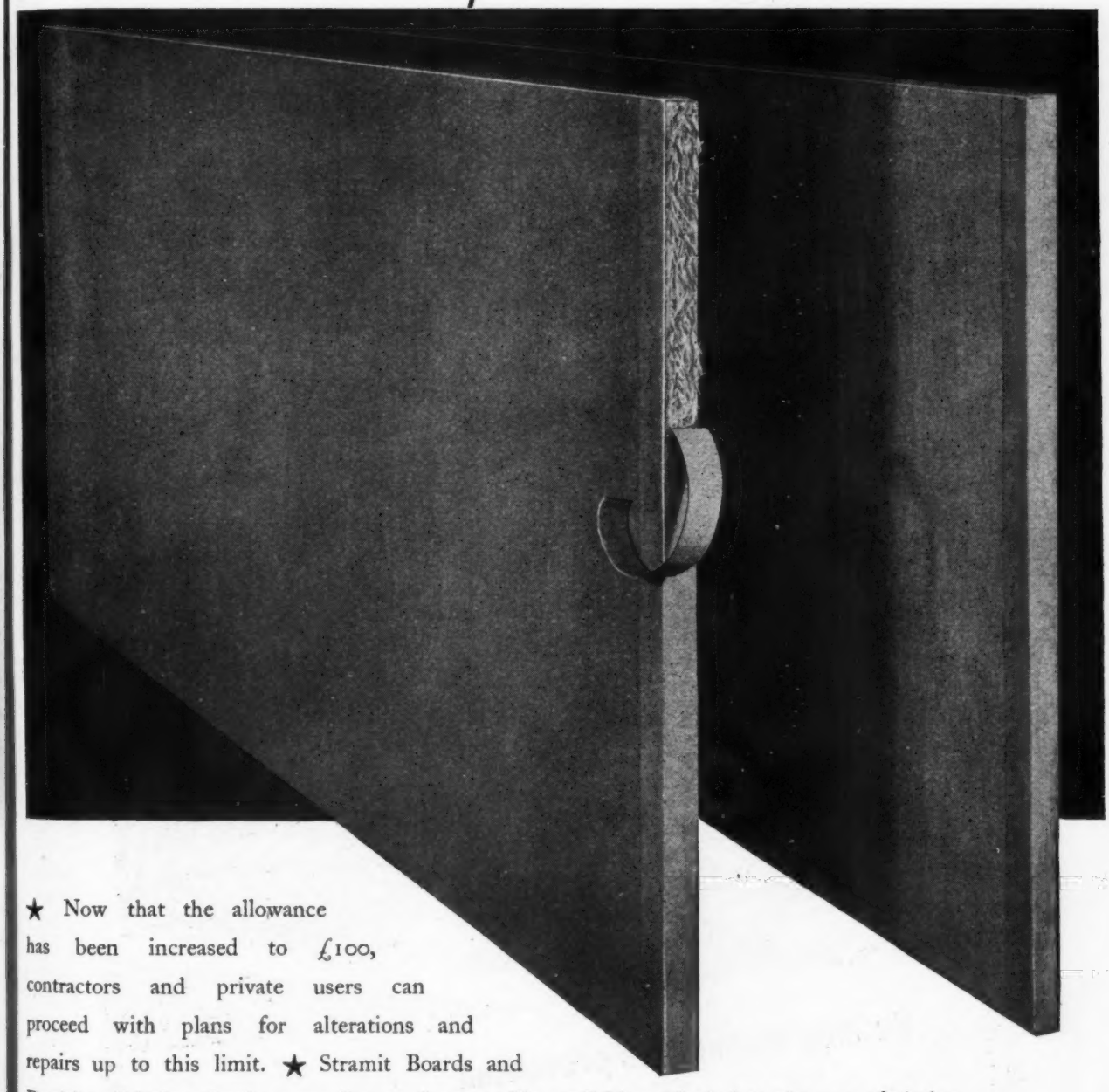
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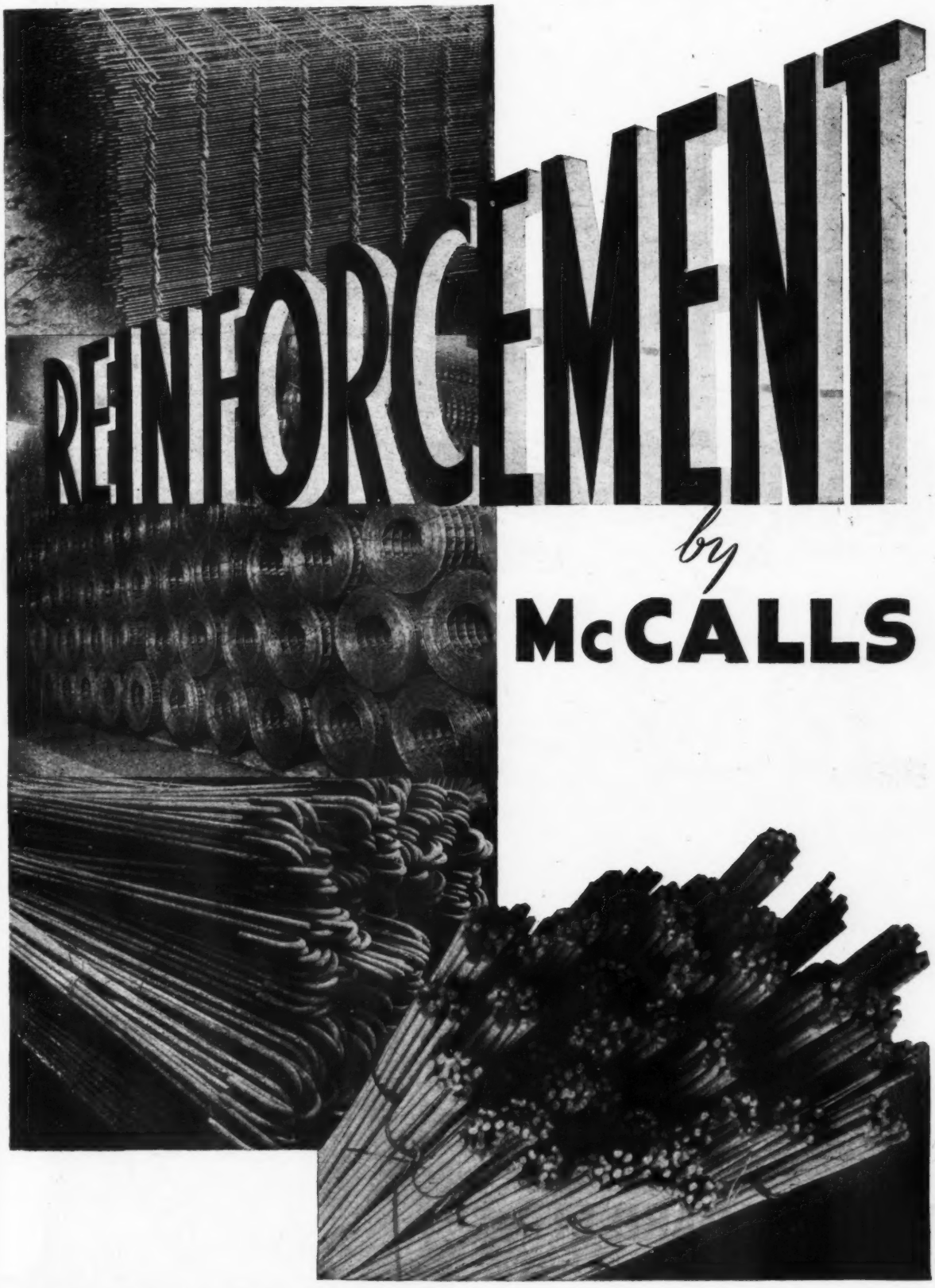
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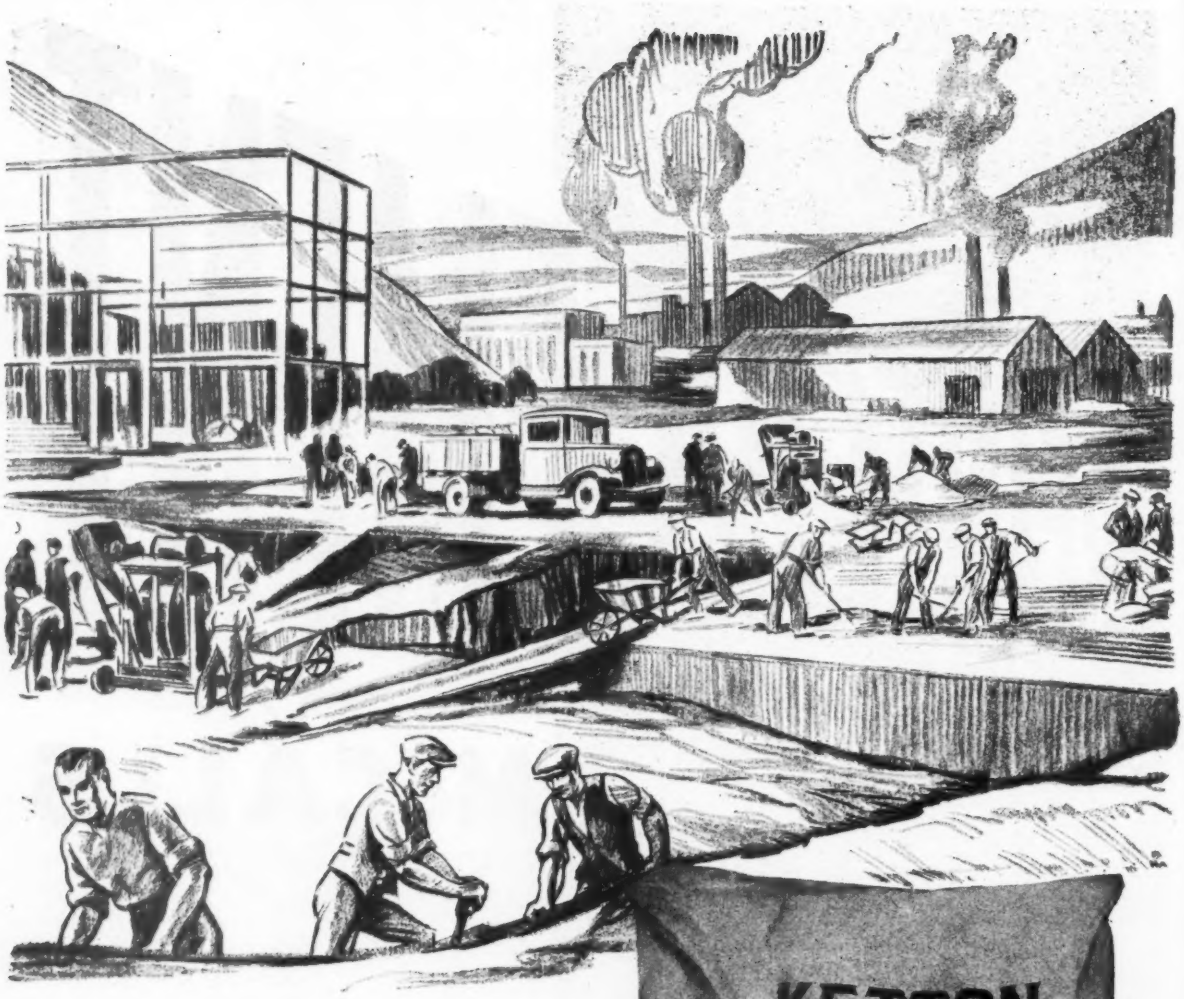
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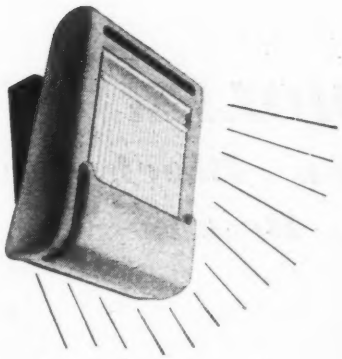
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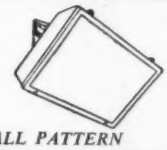


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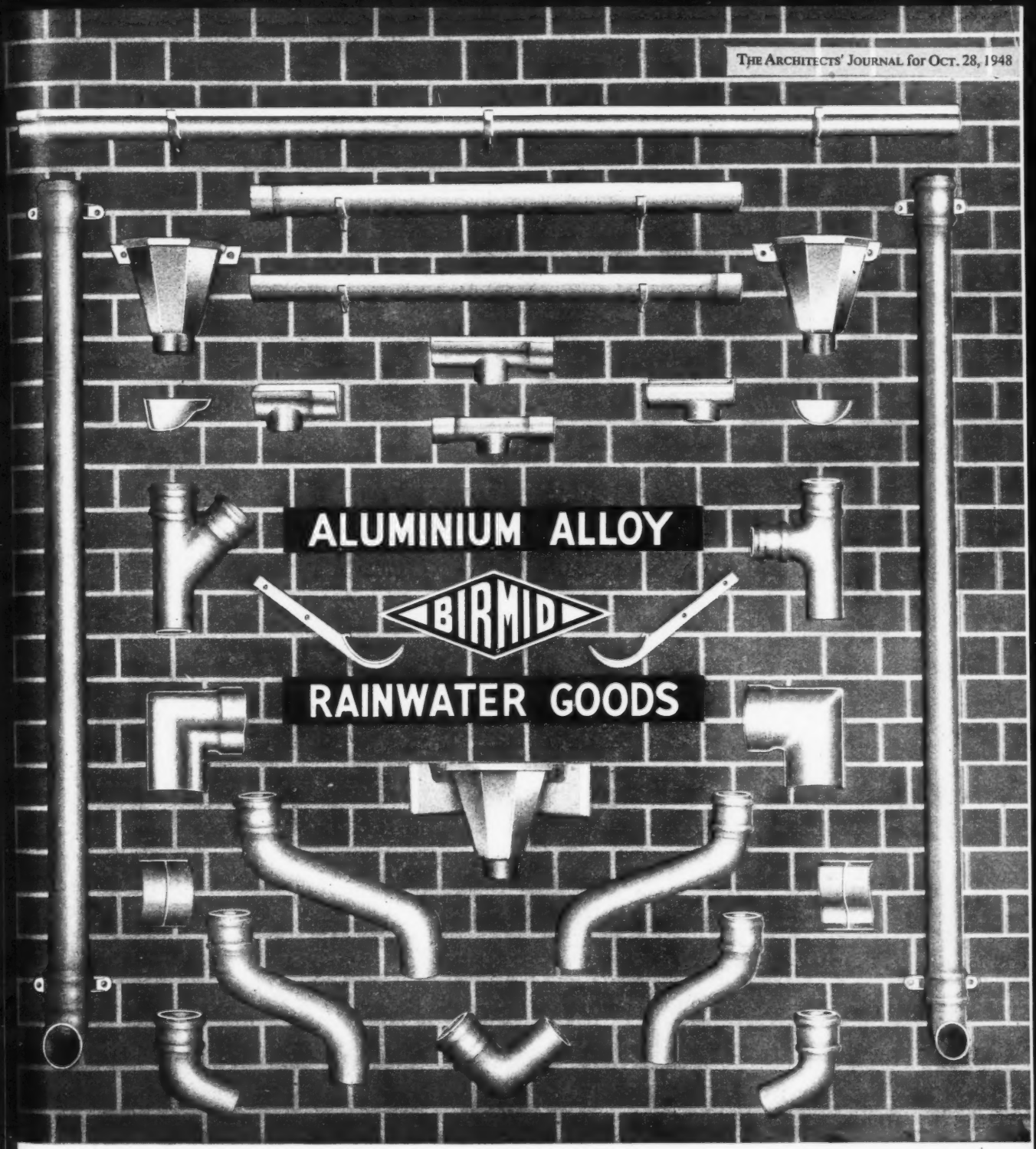
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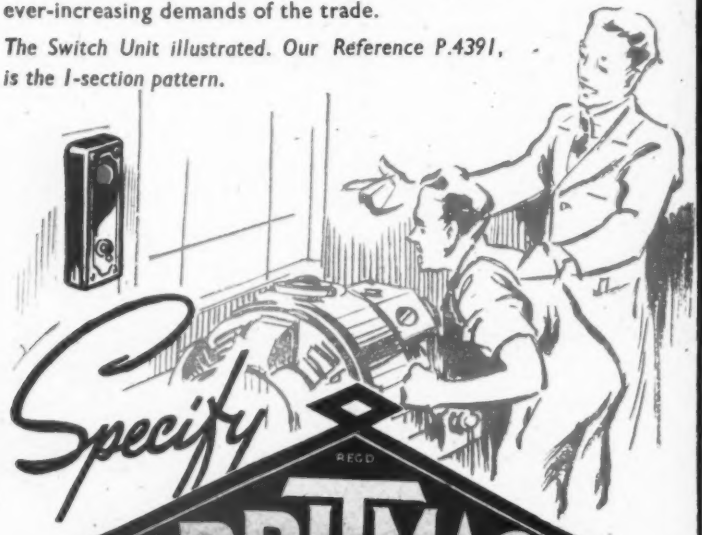
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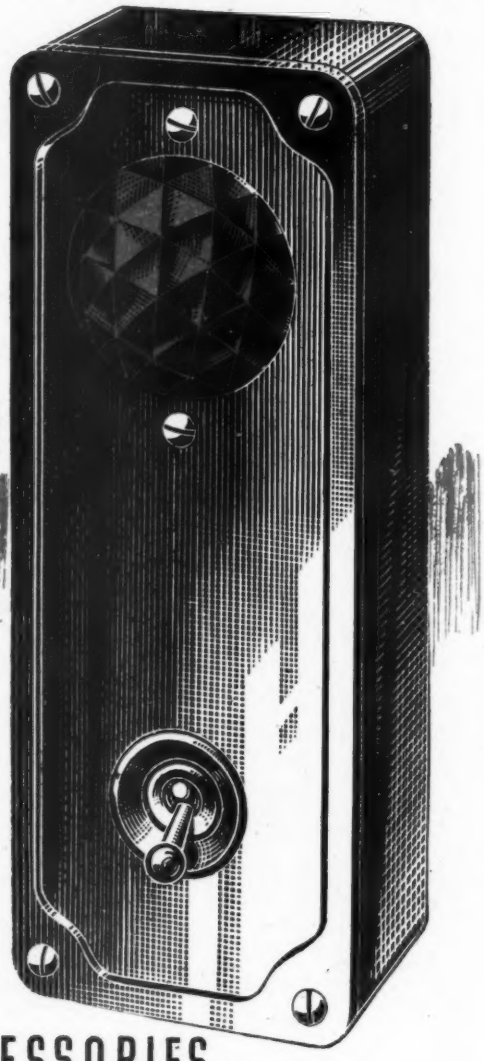
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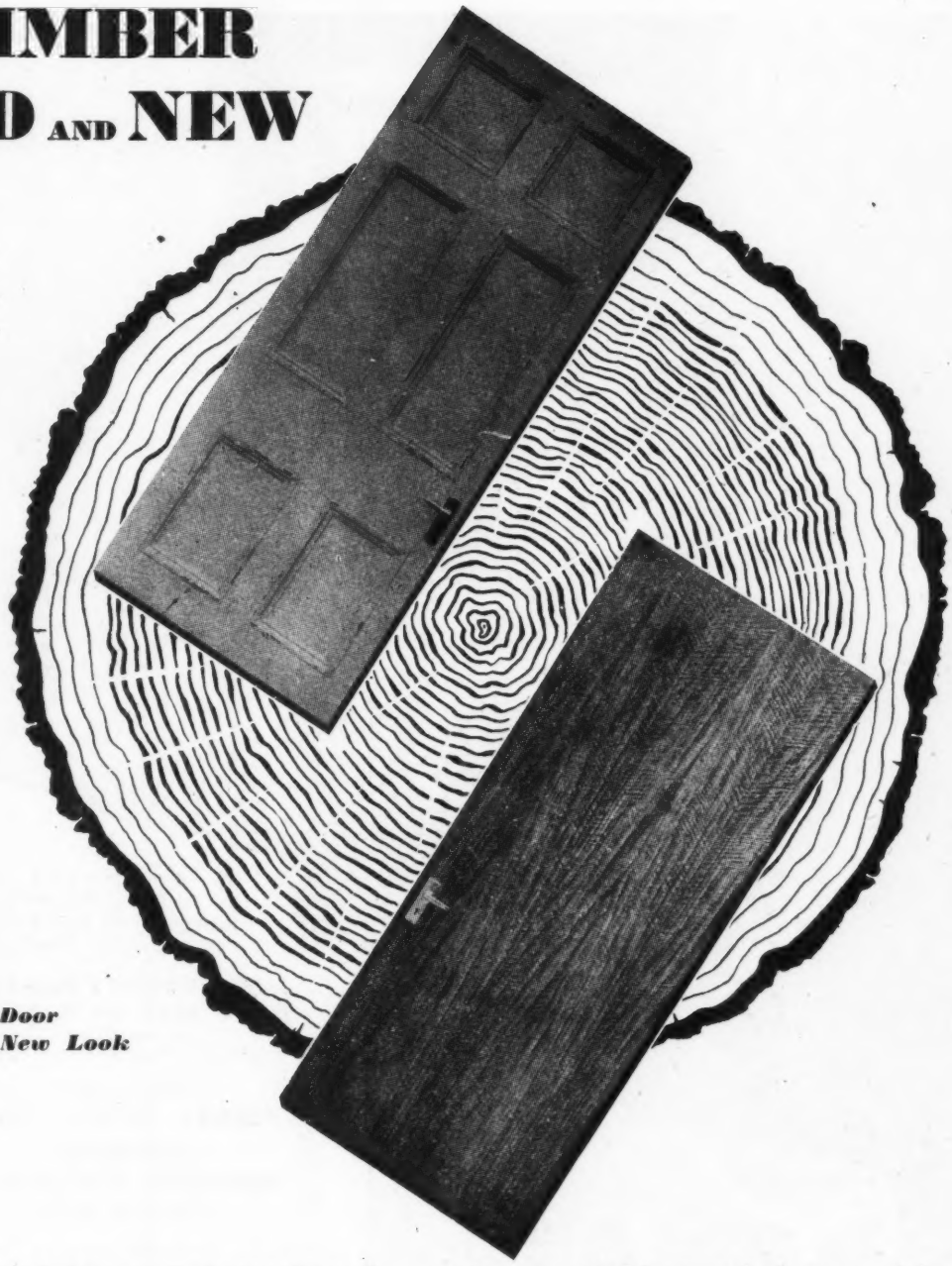
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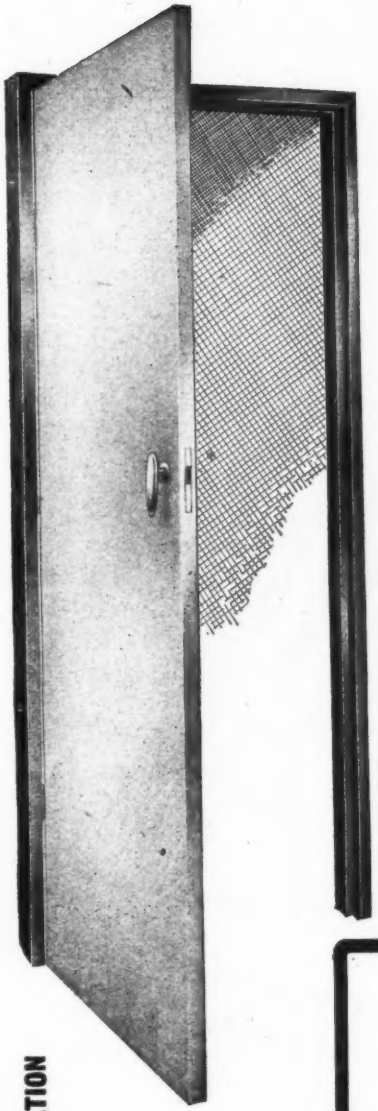
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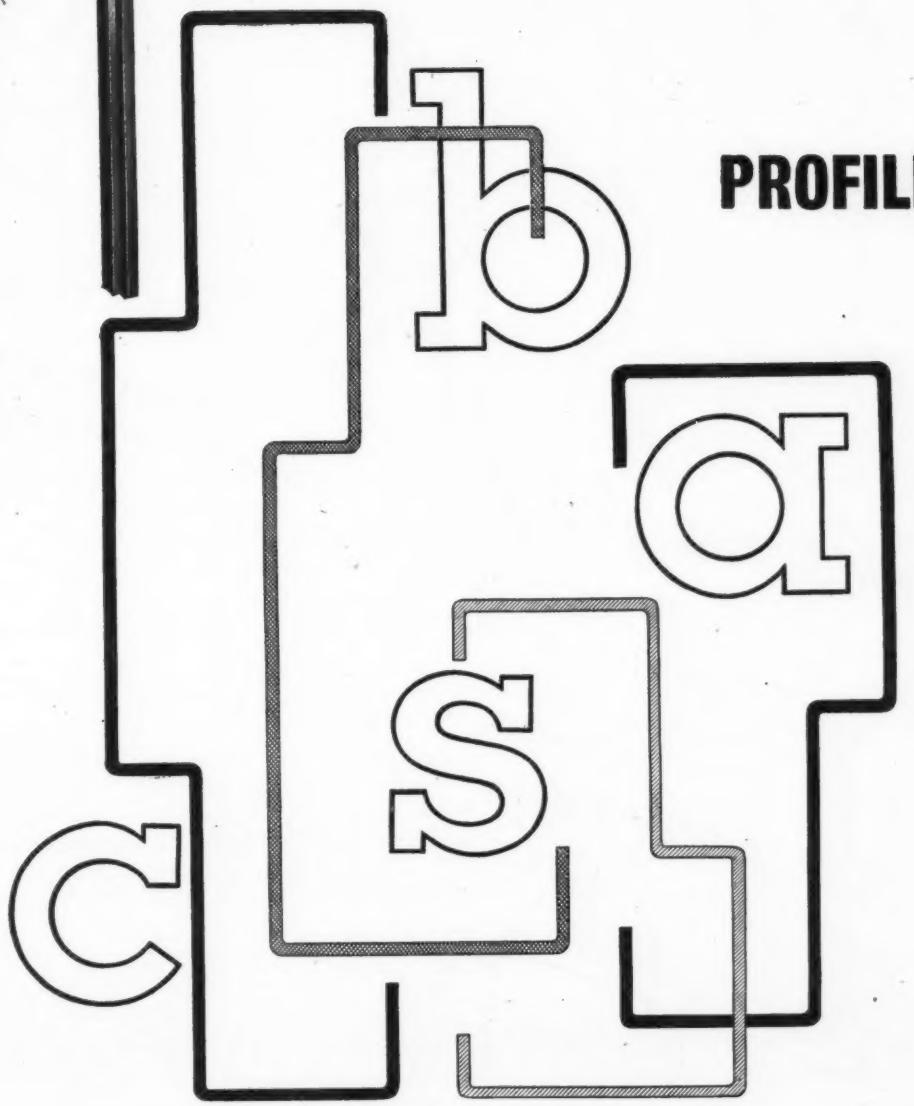
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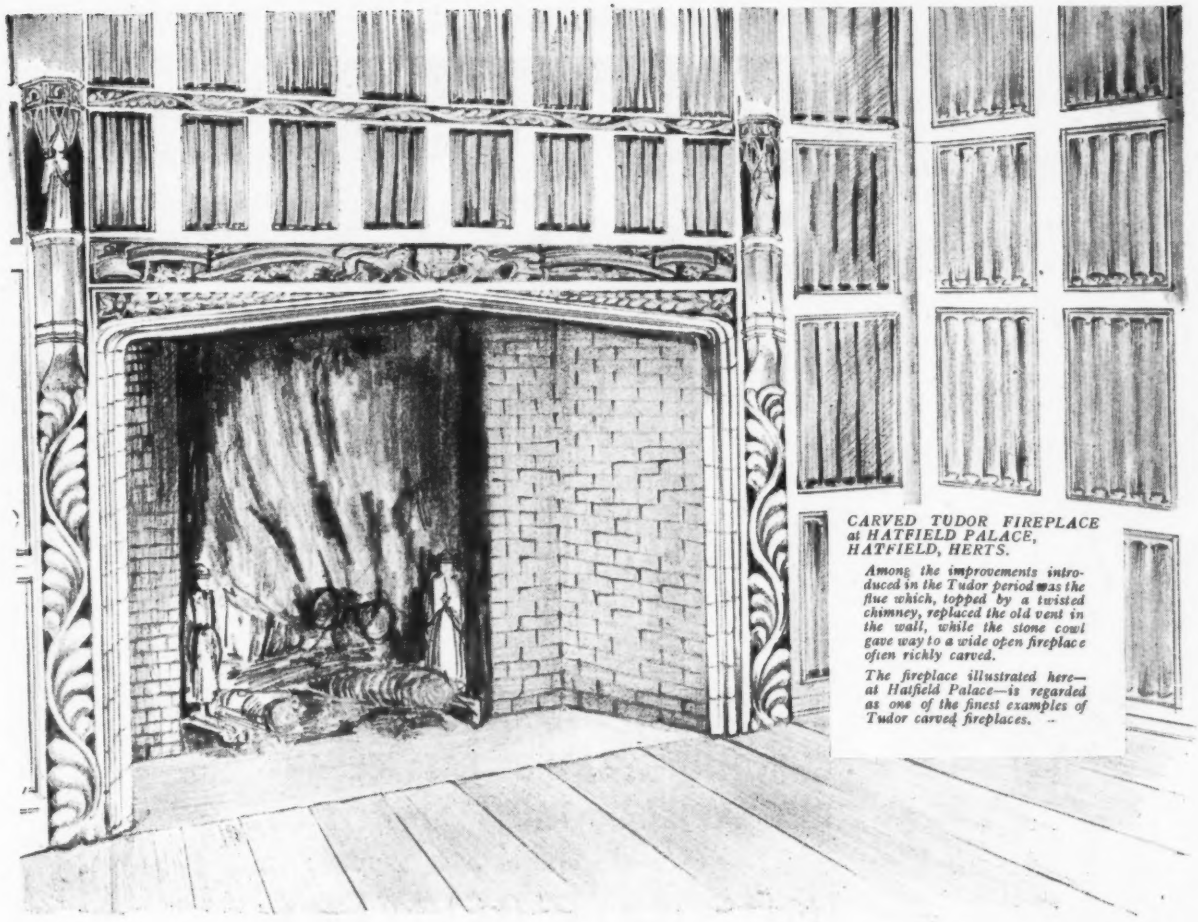


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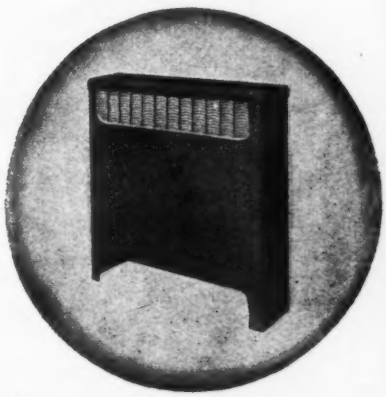


CARVED TUDOR FIREPLACE at HATFIELD PALACE, HATFIELD, HERTS.

Among the improvements introduced in the Tudor period was the flue which, topped by a twisted chimney, replaced the old vent in the wall, while the stone cowl gave way to a wide open fireplace often richly carved.

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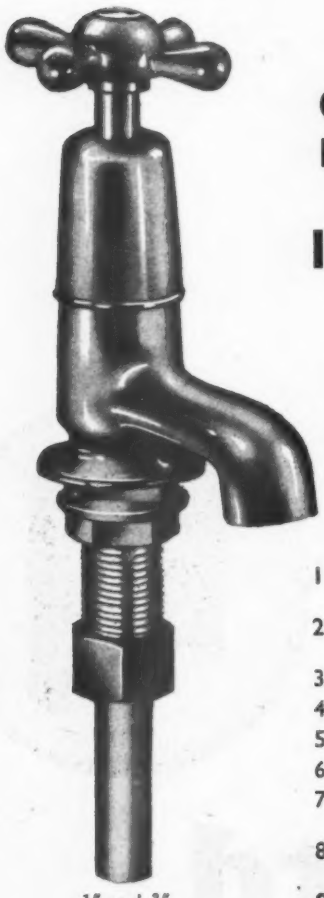
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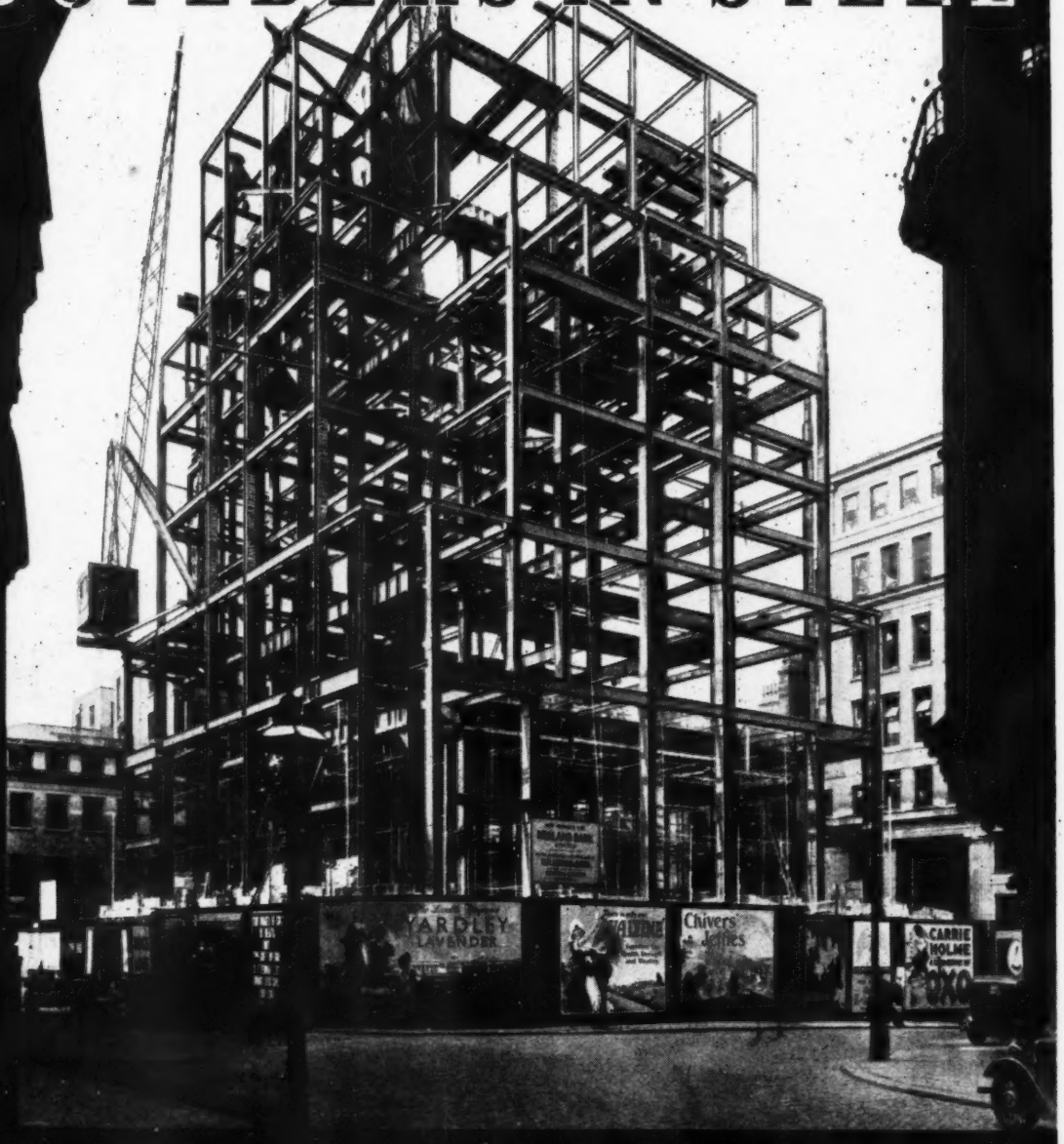


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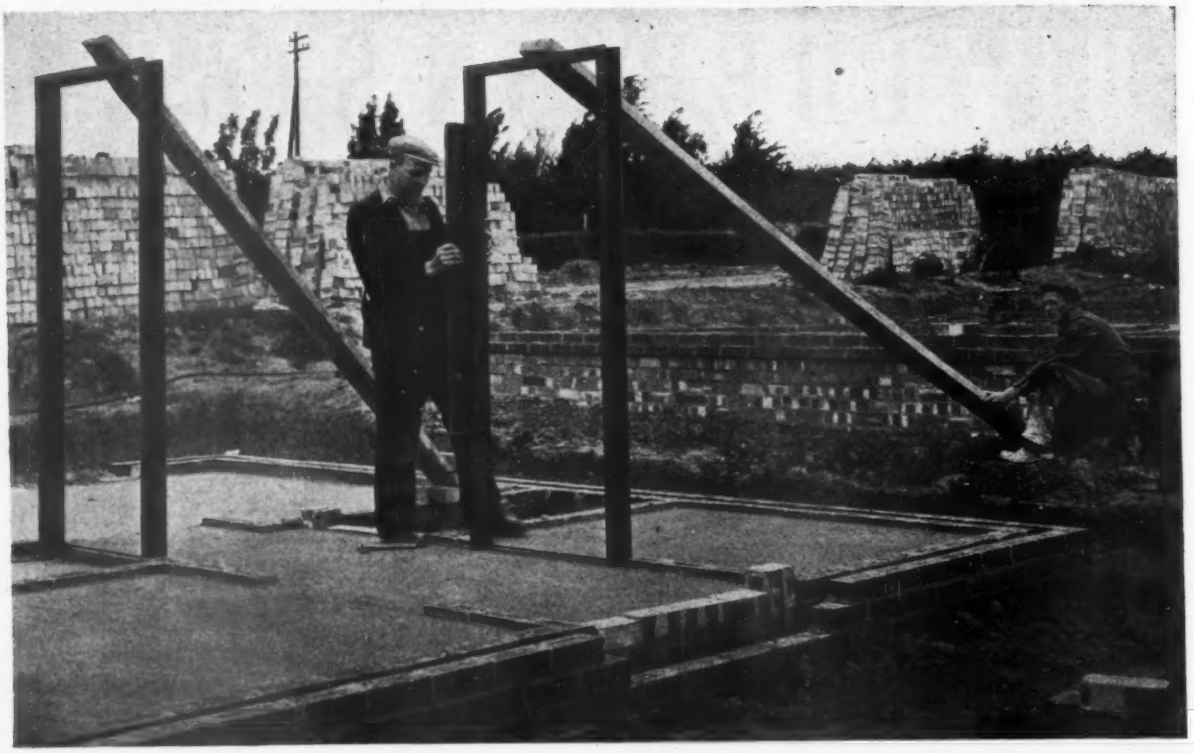
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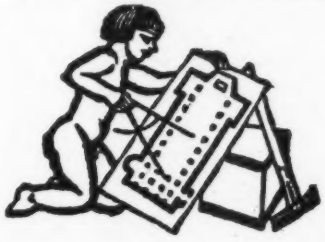
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DIARY FOR OCTOBER NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by the initials given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

LONDON. *Exhibition of Prints and Sculpture.* At Whitechapel Art Gallery. (Sponsor, Whitechapel Art Gallery.) Weekdays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Thursday 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sunday 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays. UNTIL OCT. 31

Mordaunt Parker. *Exhibition of Recent Watercolours.* At the Kensington Art Gallery, 11-15, St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, W.14. (Sponsor, Kensington Art Gallery.) UNTIL OCT. 30

Exhibition of Synthetic Boards and Plywoods. At Murray House, Vandon Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, CID.) UNTIL OCT. 31

Exhibition of Harlow New Town Development Proposals. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. A large scale model of the town will be on show. Other exhibits will include models and diagrams illustrating Work in Progress in the Architect's, Engineer's and Estate Departments of the Development Corporation. (Sponsor, Harlow Development Corporation.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. UNTIL OCT. 30

Exhibition of Members' Sketches. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) UNTIL NOV. 19

Danish Art Exhibition. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, S.W.7. (Sponsor, Victoria and Albert Museum.) OCT. 28 TO JAN. 2

Dr. L. Dudley Stamp. *The Land of Britain—Its Use and Misuse.* At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 6.15 p.m. Nov. 3

Nikolaus Pevsner and Misha Black. *Foreign Trends in Design and their Effect in this Country.* At the Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. 12.30 to 2.30 p.m. Nov. 3

Modern Views on Concert Hall Acoustics. Discussion to be opened by Hope Bagenal. At the Royal Society of Arts, 6, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. The discussion is intended to review the position, particularly in respect of concert halls for London. Musicians, music critics, scientists and architects will be taking part. (Sponsor, The Acoustics Group of the Physical Society). 2.30 p.m. Tea will be served at 5.15 p.m. Nov. 4

Prof. S. J. Davies. *Heat Pumps and Thermal Compressors.* A series of four lectures at King's College, London. (Sponsor, King's College, London.) At 5.30 p.m. Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25

Course in Colour and Lighting in Factories and on Machines. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, CID.) Nov. 24-26

PORTSMOUTH. Max Lock. *Town Planning and the Citizen.* At the Main Hall, Municipal College, Portsmouth. Chairman: Kenneth Campbell. (Sponsor, ABT.) 7.30 p.m. OCT. 29

PROVINCES. *Allied Ironfounders' Exhibition Train.* Schedule of its provincial tour: *Birmingham,* Until Oct. 30, Birmingham (Snow Hill) Station, No. 10 Bay Platform. *Sheffield,* Nov. 1-6, Sheffield (Victoria) Station, No. 1 Platform. *Hull,* Nov. 8-13, Hull (Paragon) Station, Milk Dock. *Leeds,* Nov. 15-20, Leeds City South Station, No. 14 Platform. *Bradford,* Nov. 22-27, Bradford (Forster Square) Station, No. 4 Platform. *Middlesbrough,* Nov. 29-Dec. 4, Middlesbrough Station, West End Dock. *Newcastle-on-Tyne,* Dec. 6-11, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Central) Station, West End Dock. *Edinburgh,* Dec. 13-18, Edinburgh (Waverley) Station, No. 5 Platform. *Glasgow,* Dec. 20-Jan. 1, Glasgow (St. Enoch) Station, No. 12 Platform.

NEWS

THURSDAY, October 28, 1948
No. 2803 VOL. 108

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Though no feature in the JOURNAL *is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis.*

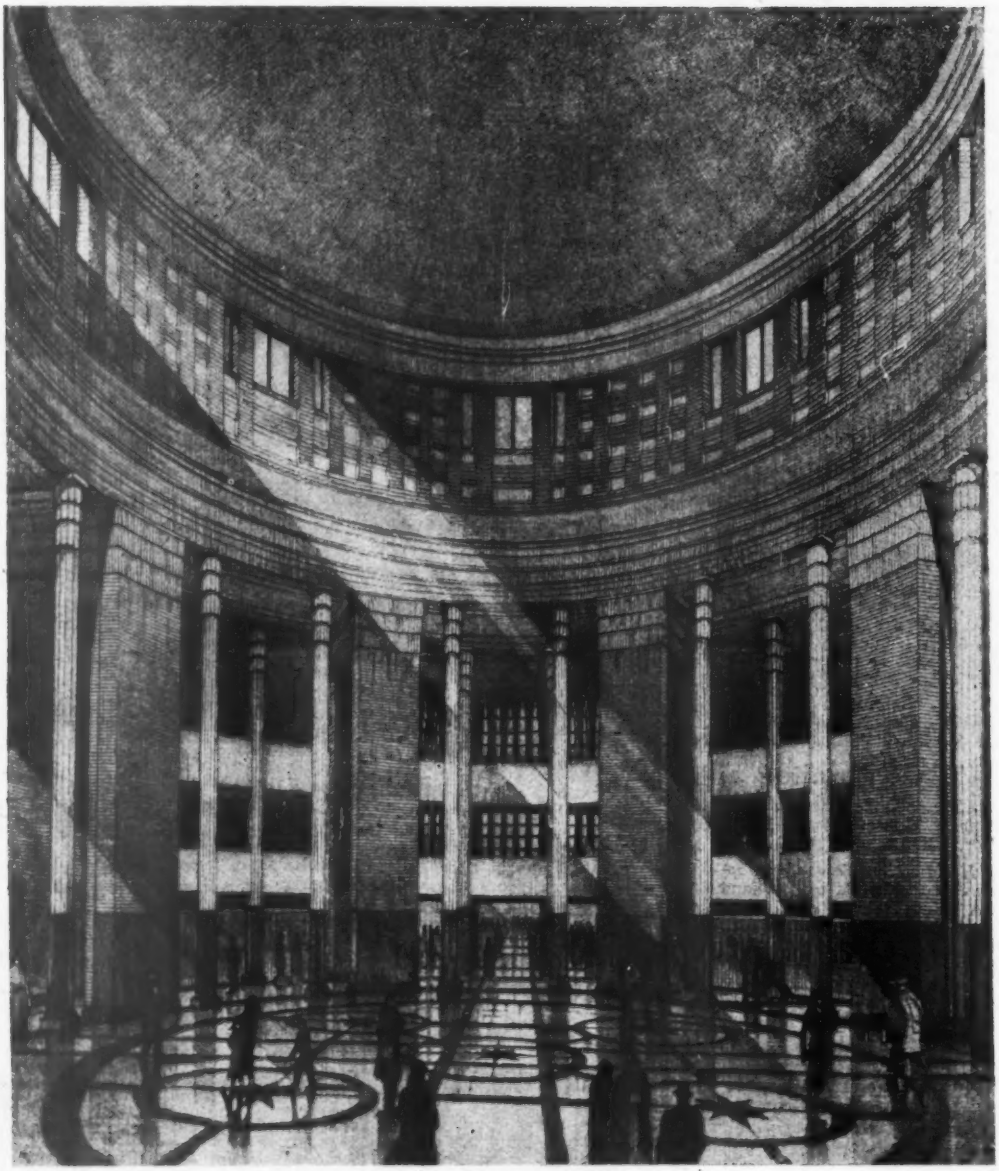
★ *means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.*

★★ *means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.*

Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.



The housing and planning course, arranged by the British Council for overseas town planners and architects, has just been concluded. See A.J. *Sept. 30. The photograph above was taken at Plymouth when the visitors were inspecting the ruins of the Guildhall. From left to right are: the Lord Mayor of Plymouth (Ald. H. J. Perry); Mr. B. Franne (Sweden); Professor Karl Lorenz, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Graz; Mr. J. Paton Watson (5th from l.) Plymouth City Engineer; Mr. and Mrs. Herdey (Austria); Professor H. Pinzon, Bogota University; Dr. K. Blazek (Czechoslovakia); Mr. M. Denver (Denmark); Dr. B. Kozak (Czechoslavkia); Miss S. Follestad (Norway); Mr. P. Hoel (Norway); Mr. V. Kolator (Czechoslovakia); Mrs. D. Wahlund-Hemstad (Sweden); Mr. P. E. Skriver (Denmark); Mr. S. Dziewulski, (Poland); Professor E. Fuselli, Genoa University.*



Railway Station, Baghdad.

(An Artist's impression of the Booking Hall, as it will be when completed)

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From AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

THE ARCHITECTURE OF HUMANISM. [*From* The Architecture of Humanism, *by Geoffrey Scott. Reprinted* 1948. (*Constable & Co. Ltd.*)] Without the architecture—together with the poetry and other arts—of the Greeks, we should have a poorer conception, even morally, of the possible scope and value of balance and restraint ; without the architecture of the eighteenth century, a poorer sense, even morally, of the possible scope and value of coherence—of a fastidious standard consistently imposed ; without the architecture of the Renaissance, a far poorer sense of the humanist conviction : the conviction that every value is ideally a good to be utterly explored, and not indolently misprized—the conviction which spurred the Renaissance builders, as it spurred their painters and their thinkers, to attempt, in a sudden and ardent sequence, the extremest poles of opposite design, and in each attempt to discern for a brief instant the supreme and perfect type : a humanist passion which made of architecture the counterpart of all the moods of the spirit, and while, Cortez-like, it laid open the round horizon of possible achievement, never disowned allegiance to a past which it deemed greater than itself.

★★

The proposals for the REDEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH BANK OF THE THAMES have been approved by the LCC.

As was reported in last week's JOURNAL, a concert hall is to be built and a site cleared for an exhibition to form part of the 1951 Festival of Britain. The Council has agreed to the report of the General Purposes Committee recommending that a sub-committee be appointed to deal specifically with the project. Mr. E. Bayliss, Chairman of the General Purposes Committee, welcomed the project and moved the adoption of the report. Mr. H. Brooke, Leader of the Opposition, questioned the Government's wisdom in giving at this moment such high priority for building a concert hall. He wondered what would happen when the festival was over, who was going to pay for the reclearance, and where the labour and materials for the project were to come from. Mr. I. Hayward, Leader of the Council, said that the labour and materials would not be taken out of the housing pool and would not interfere with the housing problem. He felt it would be wrong to miss the present opportunity. Sir P. Harris doubted that the hall could be built by 1951. Mr. Bayliss, replying to the debate, said that within a reasonably short time after the exhibition the site would again be cleared and handed back for future development.

The Town Planning and Parks Committee of the LCC have submitted details of a proposed 65 acre open space in the STEPNEY-POPLAR RECONSTRUCTION AREA.

The King George's Fields Foundation has offered to increase to £75,000 the contribution of £50,000 reported to the Council in July, 1947, in support of their attempt to provide playing fields for children in East London, and the open space will be dedicated for permanent preservation as part of the National Memorial to King George V. Much of the 65 acres contains occupied properties which cannot be disturbed at present, but as a first instalment proposals are submitted for compulsory purchase orders to facilitate the acquisition of 16 acres at a cost of £135,000.

Another trade union appeal for the NATIONALIZATION OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY has been made.

The appeal was made by Mr. J. Strain in his presidential address to the conference of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers at Blackpool. He said that while houses were built for profit by private enterprise the building industry would be less of a social service than street cleaning. Industry could not be revived while housing facilities were inadequate. Nationalization had given the miners a guaranteed week, holidays with full pay, and social amenities, and it could do the same for the building industry.

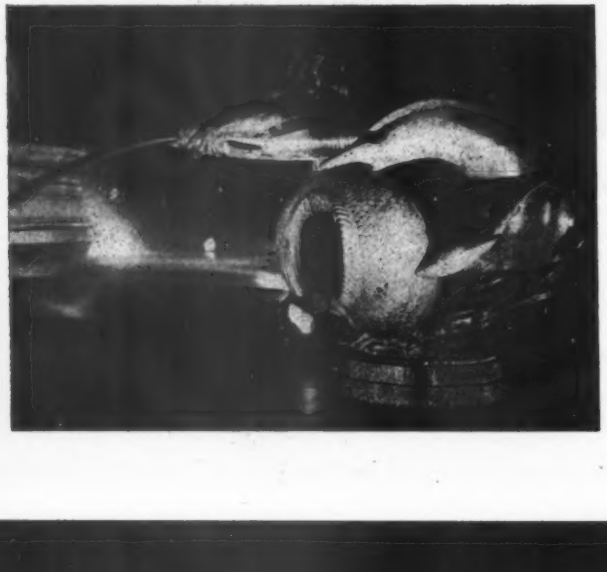
A proposal has been made for the compulsory purchase by the LCC of a site of about 210 acres for HOUSING DEVELOPMENT near Woking, Surrey.

The site is about a mile to the east of the town and is bounded to the north by the Basingstoke Canal and Sheerwater Road. In the draft planning scheme of the Woking UDC the site was zoned for residential development, with a density of four to twelve houses an acre. The Greater London Plan included it in the green belt, but after an MOTCP public inquiry in July, 1947, permission was given for development for industrial and residential purposes. The LCC considers that the site is capable of development to provide accommodation for 4,000 to 5,000 residents. Development is also proceeding on the part approved for industrial use—about 30 acres. This, together with existing industries in Woking, is considered adequate to provide employment for the new population. It is estimated that the cost to the LCC of acquisition and partial development, including development charges, will be £110,000.



The new power station at Kingston-on-Thames, the first of 25 new stations in the British Electricity Authorities expansion programme, was opened yesterday by the King. The new station is on an eight acre site on the east bank of the Thames near Kingston Bridge. Care has been taken to preserve the existing riverside amenities, especially the trees in the public gardens lying between the station and the river towpath. There are also special measures to reduce chimney grit and dust, and the noises from coaling operations and the operation of boiler plant. About 5,000 tons of steel were used in the main buildings. There is an office block at the north end with stores and workshops below. The two chimneys are in reinforced concrete, 250ft. high and with an internal diameter of 18ft., but the concrete shell of each chimney is less than 9 inches thick. Preece, Cardew and Rider were the consulting engineers for the design and supervision of construction, with Coode, Vaughan-Lee, Frank and Gwythcr retained in connection with the civil engineering work.





The New Trafalgar Square

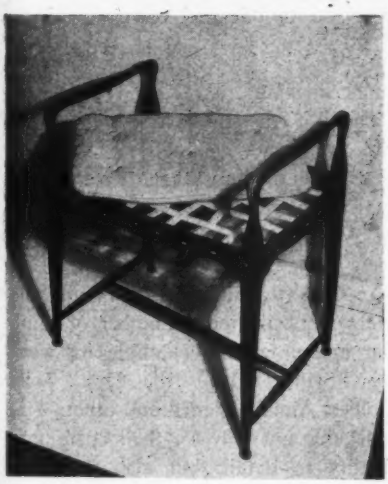
The slowness of the Ministry of Works in completing the new layout of Trafalgar Square in time for the influx of summer visitors to London was the subject of recent comment in the JOURNAL. The scheme has now been completed and includes new inner basins for the fountains in Portland stone, designed by the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, together with bronze memorial busts to Lords Jellicoe and Beatty, and bronze decorative groups for the outer basins by Charles Wheeler and William McMillan. Shrubs have been planted along the north wall, and the Square has been wired for flood-lighting. The photographs on this page were taken at night; that on the left shows a bronze group by William McMillan.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A course in colour and lighting in factories and on machines has been arranged by the Council of Industrial Design, and is of special interest to architects. It will be held at the RIBA from November 24 to 26, and further details can be obtained from the CID.

The Minister of Education has announced that in July there were 349 new schools or major extensions under construction to a value of more than £20 millions. The value of building work carried out during the month was £900,000, which was five times the figure for the corresponding month last year.





The exhibition of Danish Art Treasures at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, opens to-day and will continue until January 2 of next year. The exhibition covers the whole period of Danish history from the Stone Age to the present day. The photographs show two exhibits of applied Danish design in the modern section. Top, an adjustable table lamp, designed by Professor Kaare Klint and Aage Petersen; below, a stool with brass inlays, designed by P. Moos.

THE WORK OF THE RDI'S

THE creation of the Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry, in 1936, established a new landmark in the history of industrial design. The Faculty is limited to forty members who, to quote from the Ordinance of the Royal Society of Arts, must be "designers eminent in their profession." Membership of the Faculty is thus the blue riband of industrial design. Now, for the first time, at Burlington House, an exhibition is being held that shows the scope and standard of the work of the Faculty. Of the quality of the exhibits there can be no doubt, and much of it, especially the furniture, is already well known and in common use. But it is to be wondered how far the best examples of industrial design, as exemplified in the work of the RDI's, are influencing industry generally. The present exhibition is to be doubly welcomed if it represents the first stage of a policy designed to do so.

In addition to the many training schools there are four main bodies in this country that are concerned with the improvement of industrial design: the Royal Society of Arts, the Council of Industrial Design, the Society of Industrial Artists, and the Faculty of RDI's which was created by an Ordinance of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts. The function of the first three of these is well known. That of the Faculty is more obscure. While its value as a mark of distinction remains irreproachable it should also be possible for the Faculty to exercise a corporate influence that would be all the more valuable by virtue of its prestige. There need be no question of the Faculty's duplicating the work of the other bodies. That of the CID is essentially propagandist; the SIA is a professional body like the RIBA or the RICS; the RSA concerns itself with other aspects of industry in addition to design problems.

Where the Faculty could perform an invaluable service would be in the fields of criticism and discussion of current work. Corporately it could give a lead and point a direction, giving both praise and censure as the occasion deserved. The Faculty's opinion would be the more weighty since it would be disinterested, and its sole object the advancement of good design unobscured by any administrative or other functions. It would, in fact, act as the focal point for the ambitions of industrial designers throughout the country. There need be no fear that the Faculty would become narrowly dogmatic. The variety of the work of its members is too great for that, and narrower and more detailed issues would remain the concern of individual designers. Instead, the Faculty would act as a sort of Academy for industrial design where large issues could be discussed and analysed.

This is precisely the kind of impetus which industrial design, still in its infancy, requires. It is an art which would be all the better practised were it given a widely recognised status and a clear sense of direction. Both of these already exist at the highest levels. But the next step forward is to ensure that

existing high standards permeate downwards to those quarters —which as yet constitute by far the majority of manufacturers —that are still impervious to their influences. In this way, as in the eighteenth century, a rule of taste may once again be established, and in the new fields that altered social and economic conditions have created. The present exhibition is a valuable first move towards this end.



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NOTES & TOPICS

POLES APART

I have written several times lately of the good work done by the Polish architectural school in England, first in Liverpool and then in London. The students must now feel it is time they moved on from theoretical exercises to practical jobs. I was reminded of the talent there is among them when a colleague, who has recently returned from a tour of Poland, spoke to me of the way reconstruction—especially in Warsaw—is being held up by a shortage of architects. It is tragic that demand and supply should co-exist and yet be kept apart. I understand it is political differences that prevent many of the students from returning to help in rebuilding their country.

*

I don't know the ins and outs of the political differences and this isn't the place to discuss them. I only record my regret, especially because I believe that in general—I am not now thinking only of Poland—continuous collaboration over *technical* matters is one of the ways of overcoming political difficulties and misunderstandings. Several of the architects who are engaged in the reconstruction of Warsaw have, however, had recent English training, and last week I met one of them — Stanislaw Dziewulski — who was back in England to take a short refresher course in town-planning. It was organized by the British Council at Exeter University, and he spoke very highly indeed of it.

*

It is clear in any case, from the master-plan they are working to in Warsaw, that English town-planning ideas have taken deep root in Poland.

WARSAW TODAY

This applies specially to the new residential areas on the outskirts, which are being laid out on much the same lines as Britain's new towns, each with a population of about 40,000 and each divided into self-contained neighbourhood units isolated by green belts. Most of the neighbourhood units are supplied with district heating. Work has already begun on some of them, and they are badly needed because the housing shortage in Warsaw must be appalling. In spite of the almost complete destruction of the city nearly half the pre-war population has come back during the four years since the liberation.

*

The biggest reconstruction efforts, my colleague tells me, are taking place in the centre of the city where an incredible amount of rebuilding has been done with all too few technical resources, and some useful town-planning improvements made at the same time. All the work—I imagine for reasons of morale—is not utilitarian; for example, the destroyed cathedral is already partly rebuilt, and other public buildings are being restored.

*

It is an indication of the extent of Warsaw's destruction that of all the historic buildings in the city only one survived. This was the Lazienki Palace, a charming early nineteenth-century royal mansion in the southern suburbs. When the city was liberated demolition charges were found to have been placed all round the walls, but the Germans had left without exploding them. Its interior had been wrecked but has now been restored. In the grounds of the Palace (now a public park) is a delightful little outdoor theatre, also dating from the early nineteenth century. It has permanent scenery in the shape of artificial ruins, which have survived intact—an ironical sight they must be in a city all in ruins.

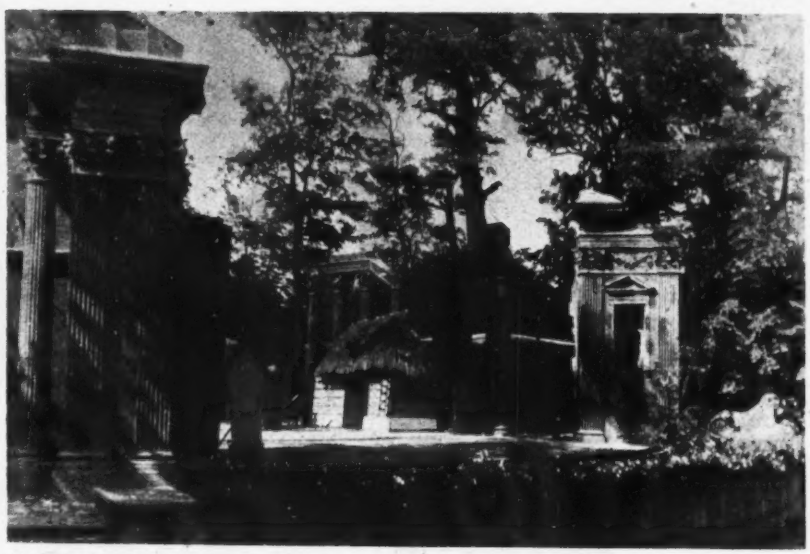
FOR MERCER'S SAKE

From F. A. Mercer—editor of "Art and Industry"—comes the announcement of a new annual called "Industrial Form." Editor will be Norbert Dutton, F.S.I.A., contents will be international, photographs of suitable products (*not* architecture, furniture or textiles) are asked for. Re-touched photographs will be particularly unwelcome, and the closing entry date is December 31, 1948. Great Britain is reputedly not in the front rank so far as machine designing is concerned—though the RDI show, opening this week at Burlington House, may surprise us—but in any case it will be interesting to see how we stand in this international beauty contest, or, shall we say, Gloagal War.

BIBLE STORIES

Those of you who have seen the splendid centenary exhibition of pre-Raphaelite pictures at the Tate Gallery may be interested in a small scale show of Victorian Bible pictures now on view at the City of London's temporary Art Gallery adjoining the Guildhall. Here you will find a number of familiar and unfamiliar examples of work by Poynter, Dyce, the Hon. John Collier, Alma Tadema, and others—remarkable not only for their customary fidelity to detail, but also for their immense size and in many cases for their poor condition. For all their huge houses in Melbury Road and Sunday afternoon receptions, some of these distinguished gentlemen appear to have been careless with their materials. It was nice to see again that nursery favourite by F. W. Topham—a little naked girl being handed down to a friend from a plague-stricken house in





Top, Lazienki Palace, in the suburbs of Warsaw. Above, the outdoor theatre in the Palace grounds with scenery composed of artificial ruins. See Astragal's note.

17th century London, and those of you with a passion for the macabre will have the chance of studying Mr. Frank O. Salisbury's gilded records—every face guaranteed a likeness back to the fifth row—of State Occasions.

ONE MORE FOR THE LIBRARY

While so many of us were occupied with this and that during the war years, the technocrats have inevitably been up to all sorts of monkey business doing unusual things to steel, making concrete, I believe, out of shells, gluing things until they are stronger than new, and in general making me even more mechanically out of date than I was in '39. To start me off level (and presumably to help the rest of you to catch up) the Architectural Press have just published *New Ways of Building*, a symposium edited by Eric de Maré. Published at 30s., it does not set out to be a constructional text-book, but to cover developments during the last ten years in timber, steel, concrete, glass, bricks, light alloys, and plastics, while there is an additional chapter on insulation, a question we all have to think about far more than ever before, now that fuel saving is always called Conserving National Resources. I've only read two chapters so far, but there isn't too much mathematics, even for me.

THE ENGINEERS HIT BACK

I have been reading the press reports of the wind-tunnel experiments that are being made by Government research teams in preparation for the new suspension bridge across the Severn, which is to be the longest in Europe. They seem to have learnt a lot about what makes a bridge stable in high winds, and I quote the following: "The aim of the designers is to break up the continuity of the air-flow pattern over the bridge roadway by means of handrails, cross-girders, stringers, *castellations* (my italics) and other devices."

*

I like to think that, if castellations are introduced on these strictly scientific grounds, "other devices" probably include gargoyles, crockets, pinnacles and machicolations. In fact it is clearly an elaborate plot on the part of the engineering profession to put the architects in the wrong. If the bridge ends up by being an ornate Gothic structure and is criticized by our puritanical profession for its departure from modern principles, what pleasure the engineers will take in confounding them by pointing out that it is all simply a question of air-flow pattern.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

James Cubitt, A.R.I.B.A.

Minimum Ceiling Heights

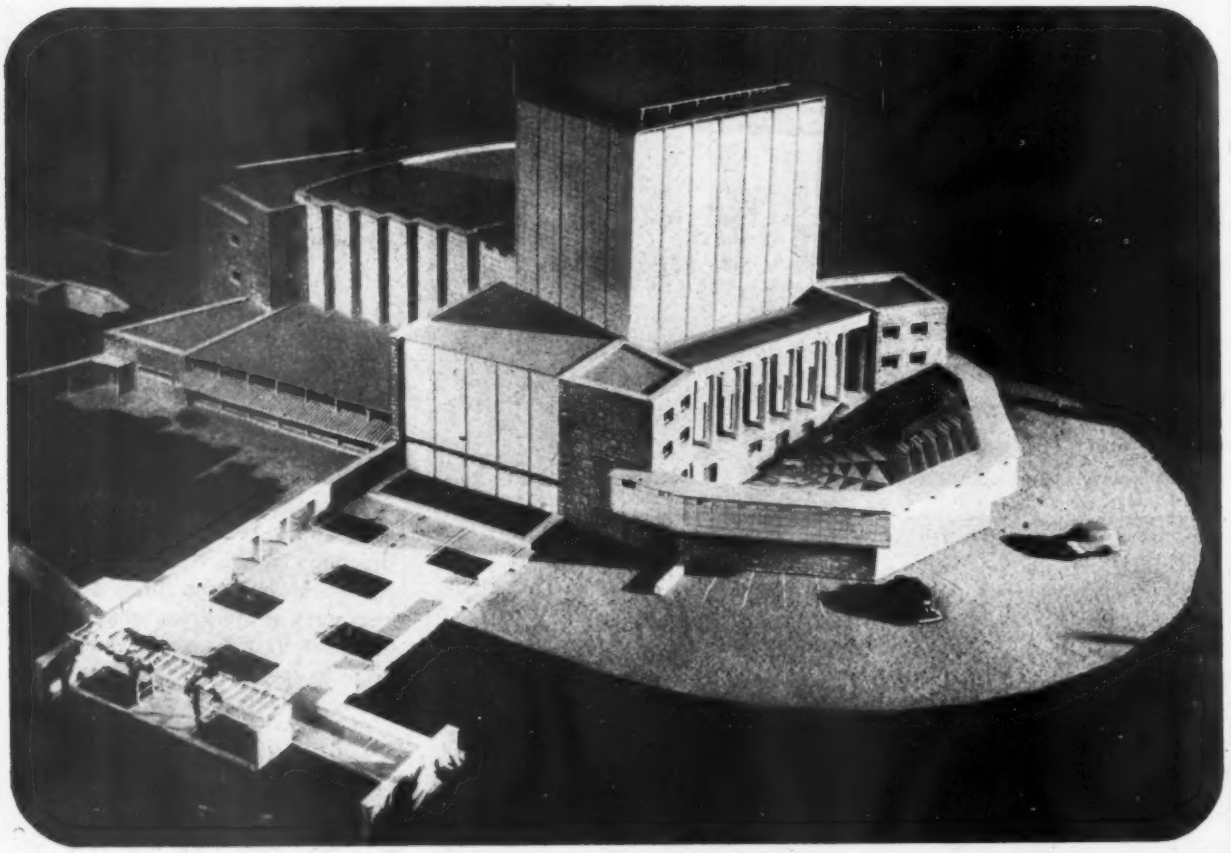
SIR,—Surely it is common knowledge, conveniently ignored by your correspondent, Mr. Furness, that the top floor of most "Georgian" terrace houses is slightly under 8 ft. high; and that the appearance, which we so much admire, of "Georgian" country cottages, as against similar houses built today, depends on the low eaves level. A 7-ft. ceiling in ground and first floors allows an eaves about 14 ft. 6 in.; the byelaws demand an eaves about 17 ft. above ground.

Contrary to its general policy, the excellent series on *House Construction* by HMSO recommends the preservation of this arbitrary byelaw requirement. It is fortunate for the designers of the exhibition train which was illustrated in the AJ for October 21 that it is not subject to byelaws. What is the ceiling height there and what are the "proportions"? The very word "proportion" indicates that these values are relative. While no sensible man would deny that the "Georgians" thoroughly understood proportion, only a madman would suppose that M. Le Corbusier—who frequently uses low ceilings—fails in his understanding of proportion.

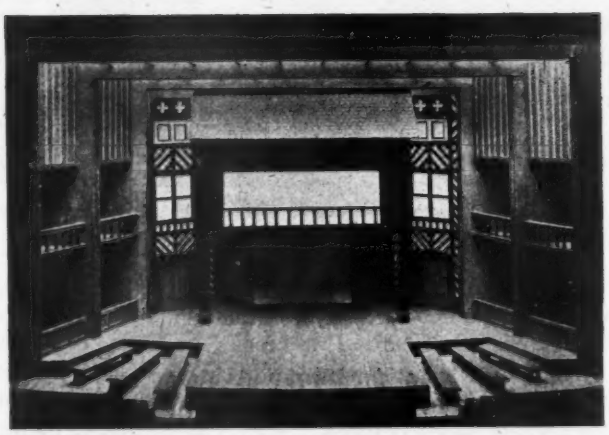
I would suggest, therefore, that ceilings, high or low, are, like other matters, grist to the designer's mill. And that the arbitrary, if well-meaning, regulations of the byelaws should be the subject of attack—not "low ceilings."

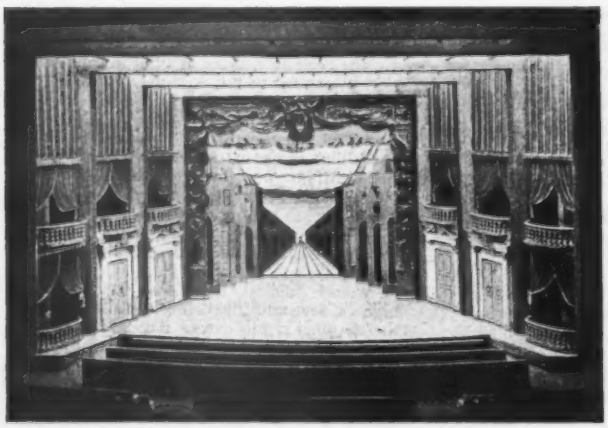
London JAMES CUBITT

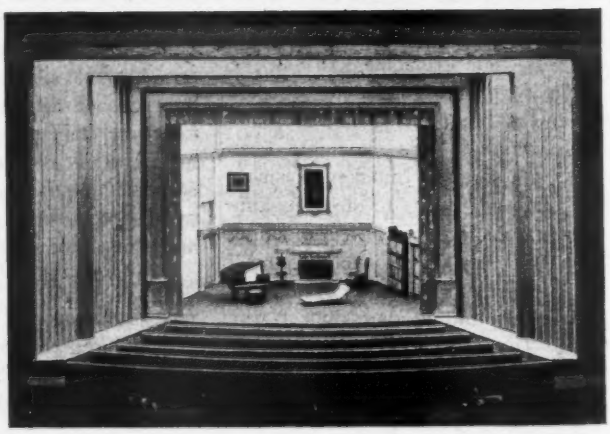
A THEATRE FOR OXFORD UNIVERSITY



Better opportunity for studying drama on the stage, as opposed to its purely literary aspect, is recommended by the Oxford Drama Commission. Their report is published by the Oxford University Press to-day, and a model of a theatre, specially designed by Frederick Gibberd to suit their requirements, is to be exhibited on October 30 at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Above is the model, showing the open-air theatre of Graeco-Roman form, which extends from the rear of the fly tower. The commission suggests that as an aid to the understanding of the English drama three forms of stage are required—the apron stage of Elizabethan drama, the proscenium and back-stage and fore-stage of the Restoration, and the modern stage. An adjustable stage has been designed to provide all three types. Right, the Elizabethan set, with seating surrounding the apron stage and two levels of spectators' galleries at the sides. Below, left, the Restoration stage. The apron stage has been lowered and seating placed on it. At each side are two proscenium doors and one box front on the ground floor, and three box fronts on the first floor. Below, right, the stage required for modern "drawing-room" plays. The apron and fore-stage have been lowered and seating placed on them. Side screens cover the boxes. The theatre will be fully illustrated in next week's JOURNAL.





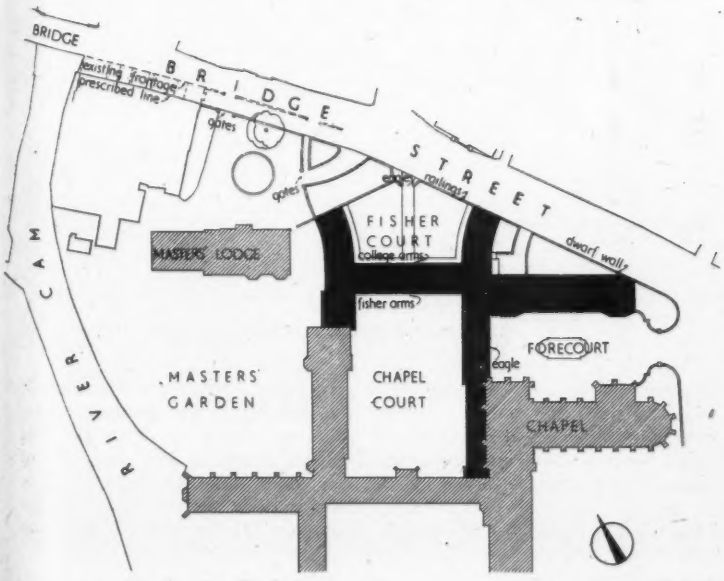




Chapel Court from the south.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

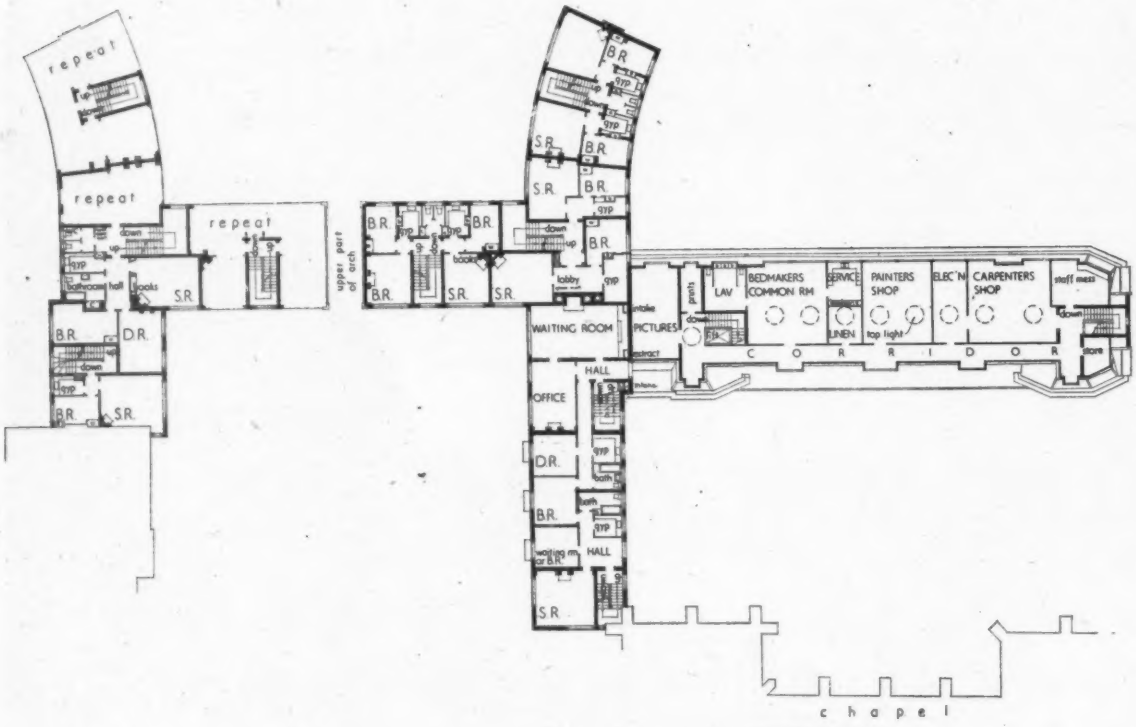
DESIGNED BY EDWARD MAUFE, R.A.



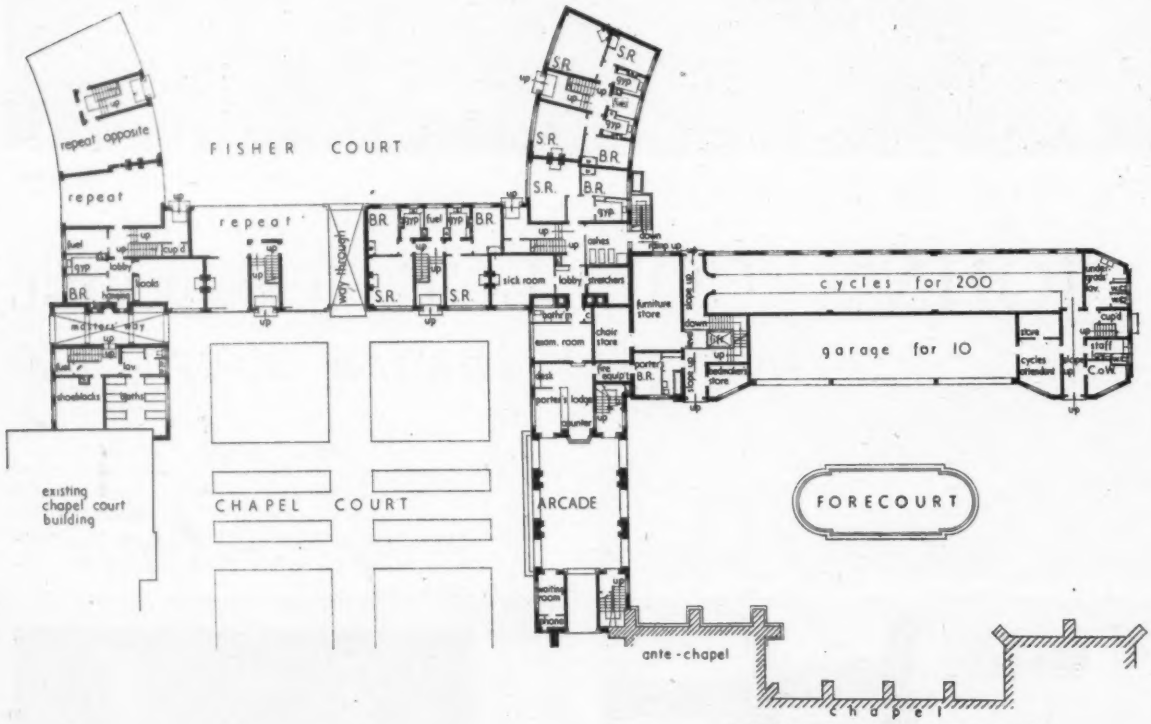
SITE PLAN

Below, a Yale, with Lady Margaret Beaufort's crest, carved by Alfred Hardiman for the forecourt gates.





FIRST FLOOR

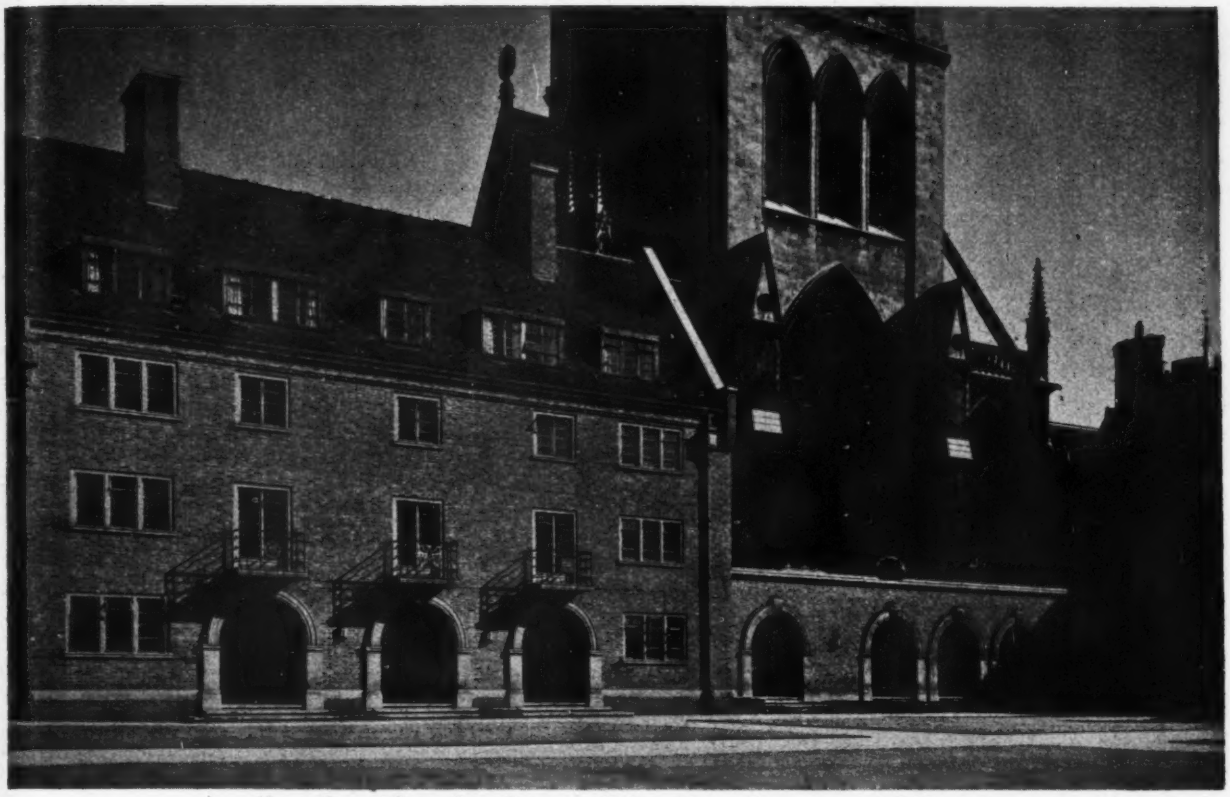


GROUND FLOOR [Scale: $\frac{1}{16}$" = 1'0"]

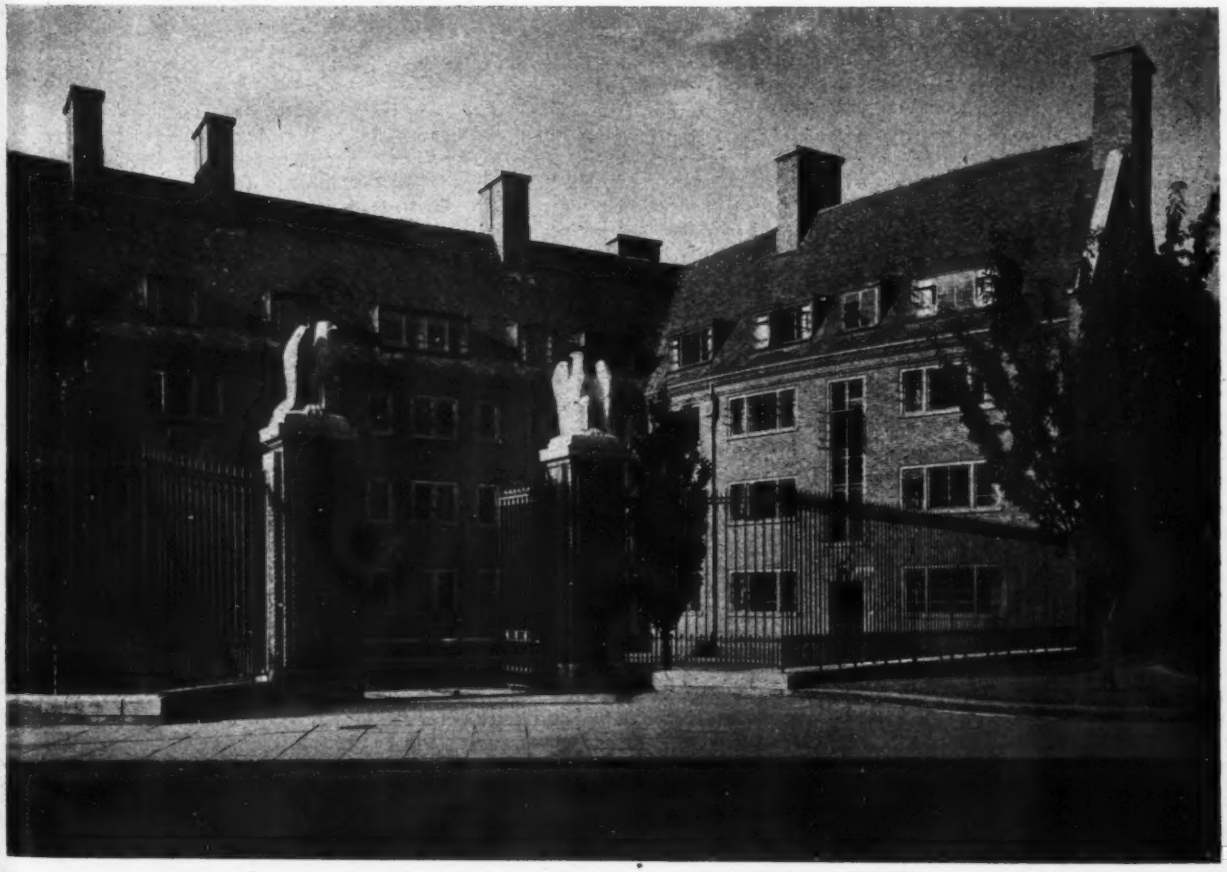
GENERAL.—The purpose of the scheme was to build an extension to St. John's College to provide accommodation for 10 Fellows and 50 Undergraduates with extensive service quarters incorporating a porter's lodge, sick room and dispensary; garage, bicycle store and workshops; staff rooms; boiler room for central heating installation; bomb proof strong room and traversed air raid shelters.

PLAN.—The block form was developed after careful consideration of the composition of the new buildings as related to both the old college buildings and the line of the widened Bridge Street. The natural rectangular form of the completed Chapel Court left the

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE:



Above, Chapel Court from the west. Below, Fisher Court (now called North Court) from the north-east.



DESIGNED BY EDWARD MAUFE



Above, the entrance to the Forecourt flanked by the Yales carved by Alfred Hardiman. Below, the Forecourt from the south-east.

main block of the new buildings running aslant to the street. The two arms of Fisher Court were, therefore, curved gently outwards to increase the sun area and so that the end of the eastern arm is parallel to Bridge Street and the western arm prepares the eye for the long line of the existing Master's Lodge. The long low mass of the garage workshop block is an essential part of the composition as a whole, being deliberately constructed as a foil to the great mass of the College Chapel alongside it to increase its scale on the analogy of the tug to the liner. [Fisher Court, originally so named because Bishop Fisher's Arms are over the archway leading to it, has since been renamed North Court.]

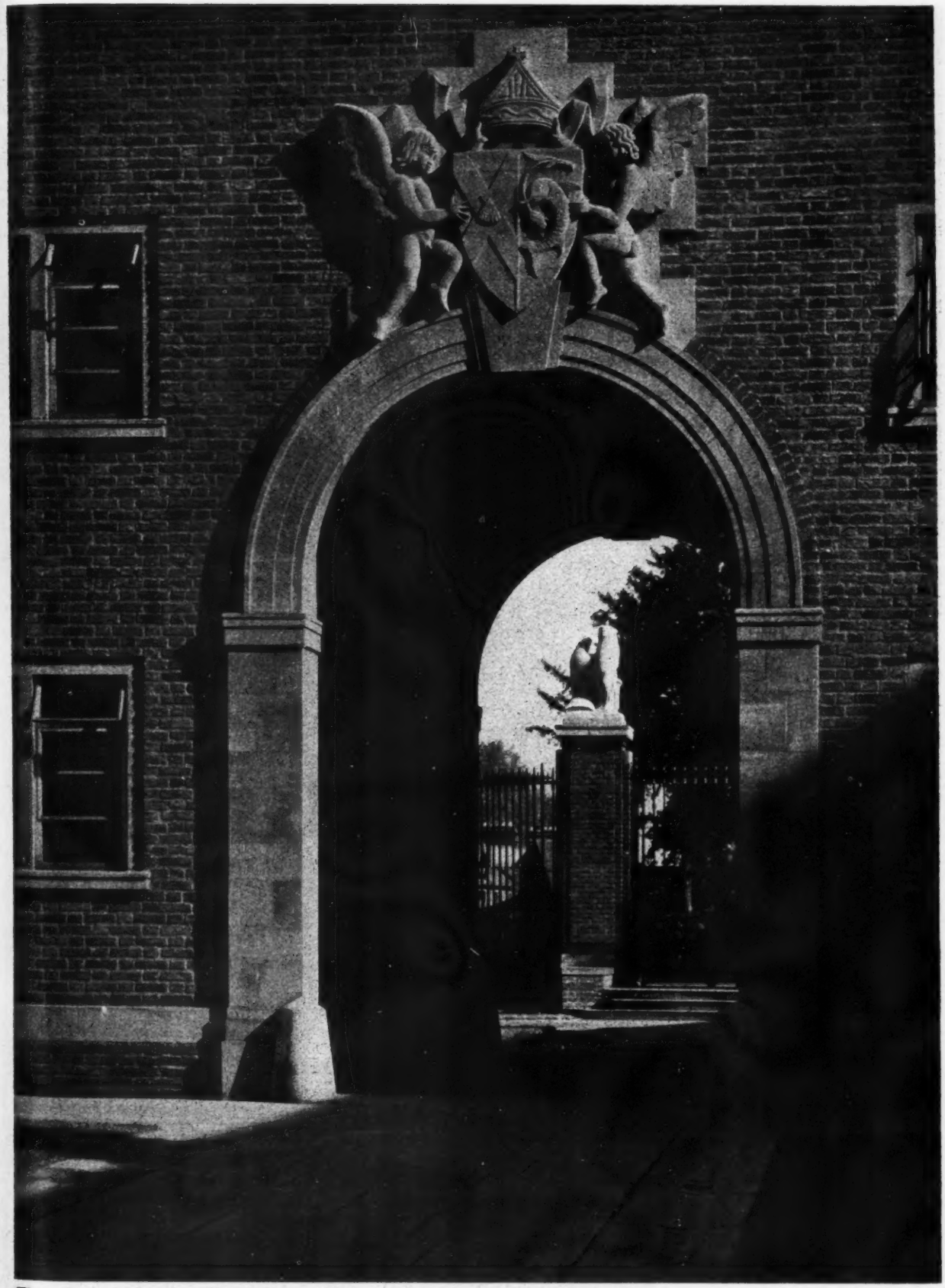
CONSTRUCTION.—This is of solid load bearing brick walls supporting reinforced concrete floors and roofs.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.—The facing bricks are hand-made Dutch. Metal windows are framed in Clipsham stone. The roof is covered with hand-made sand-faced, stone-coloured roofing tiles. The college buildings are, by modern standards, particularly rich in ornament. Carvings by Eric Gill include the Fisher coat of arms to Chapel Court and the Eagle and Marguerites on the key-stones to the arches of the forecourt. The College coat of arms to Fisher Court and the Gilbert and Courtney arms on Bridge Street (the latter are not illustrated) were by Vernon Hill. The heraldic beasts, the Yales on the gate-piers of the forecourt, were by Alfred Hardiman. The Eagles on the gate-piers of Fisher Court were carved by Charles Wheeler.

INTERNAL FINISH.—Throughout the sets of rooms the floors are of oak boarding. The walls and ceilings are finished in plaster and a flat paint. The staircases, joinery and all the built-in furniture are constructed in English oak. In the bathrooms the floor tiles and walls are of biancola, the ceilings are of plaster and are painted.

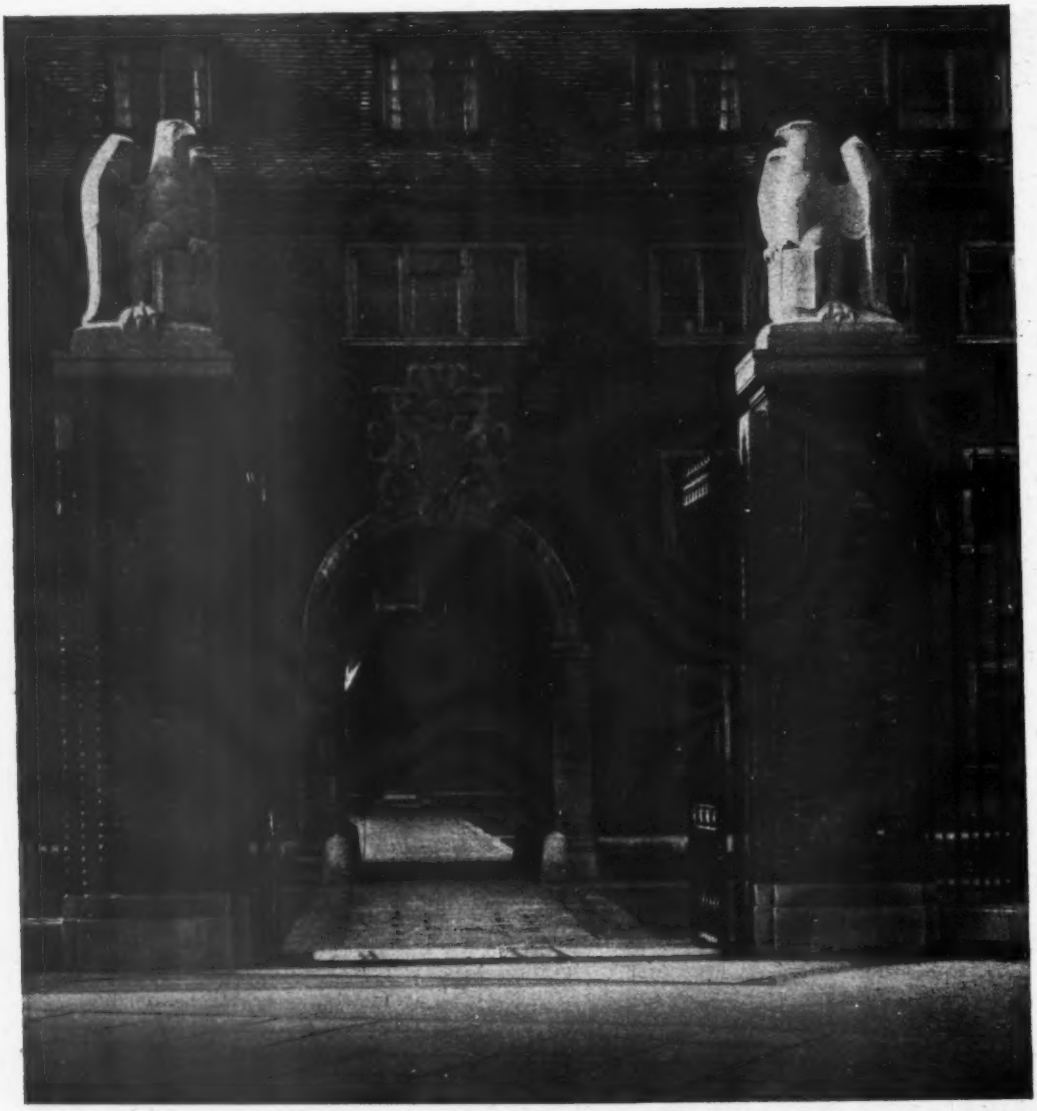


ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE:



The archway, leading from Chapel Court to Fisher Court (now called North Court). The arms were carved by Eric Gill.

DESIGNED BY EDWARD MAUFE



Left, the gateway to Fisher Court (now called North Court). The eagles on the gate piers are by Charles Wheeler, the college coat of arms over the keystone is by Vernon Hill. Below, Chapel Court from the south.

SERVICES.—Heating and hot water is provided by solid fuel boilers with automatic feed. The sitting rooms are heated by coal fires.

A reinforced concrete tunnel has been constructed running throughout the whole length of the new buildings, designed in 1938 to house all services and to serve as a traversed air raid shelter. It was in fact used as such during the subsequent war.

The general contractors were Messrs. Coulson & Son. For list of sub-contractors, see page 410.



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes professional societies, trade associations and government departments. To save space they are represented by their initials—see front cover. Lectures cannot usually be reported in full, but the extracts given are in the speaker's own words.

TCPA

What has happened to the London Plans?

October 14. A discussion held at the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, W.C.2. Mr. Arthur Ling spoke in a personal and not an official capacity. Mr. Charles Dalton was in the chair.

Charles Dalton: In June of last year Mr. Silkin said the following words which roused a lot of hopeful anticipation: "It will be a London in which industry is segregated from, but conveniently situated in relation to, housing; in which the intractable traffic problem has been boldly and decisively solved; a London with adequate open space for its inhabitants, surrounded by an inviolate Green Belt, over which it will not be allowed to sprawl. It will be a London whose various communities will have a renewed life of their own, a community life which has always existed in many of London's ancient boroughs but was overlaid, submerged and nearly lost in the century of uncontrolled and haphazard sprawl; a London whose surplus population will move to new towns and expanded old towns beyond the Green Belt, where they will work and live in far better conditions than they could expect if they were allowed to settle haphazard on London's outskirts; a London in which decent conditions for the remaining population will be possible because its density will have been reduced to more manageable proportions." Those were aspirations which we all shared and which we hoped, with the publication of the Abercrombie Plan, would be put into effect in the not very distant future. That Plan was published four years ago, and I think it is not unreasonable to have expected that some considerable action would have been taken by now and, selecting particular points from Silkin's speech, we can ask: Is industry segregated in London at all? Is the traffic problem proving more tractable? Is the Green Belt remaining inviolate? Are the very great populations being dispersed where they can live in decent conditions? Those are some of the questions which Mr. MacColl and I are going to attempt to answer.

Now I do not suppose for a moment that the Government's policy on the matter has changed. Indeed, Mr. Morrison reaffirmed it strongly at the Howard Memorial Dinner only last week. In his speech he said, "London must be remoulded nearer to the heart's desire by demolition, replanning and rebuilding until we have made a new London which has more space, air and light." So the millennium is merely postponed. But we are faced with a very difficult and immediate problem, because in planning you must either move forward or move backwards, and most of us are afraid that in the years that have passed since the war we have gone back so far as to imperil the whole prospect of putting into force the Abercrombie Plan. We now need a crusade to make people aware of the position that has been reached, because if you measure it by bricks and mortar things are going very badly indeed.

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

I will read you a few alarming figures to show you what is happening. Take population. These figures are rather difficult to get because they are not published except in the Registrar-General's Report, but they do make it clear that there is still an alarming rate of increase in the population of London. In the last two quarters the population has been increased in each quarter by 72,000 people. That means that you have to build three complete Stevenages or Hemel Hempsteads in order, each year, to cope with the expansion in the London population which is now taking place. None of us imagined that the new towns alone would be able to solve the problem but it is alarming to state that figure of the London increase which has occurred since the end of demobilisation—to state that figure against the potential populations of the new towns.

Again, take employment. The figures show that last year, compared with 1946, nearly one quarter of a million insured workers had moved into the Metropolitan area and so far as actual industries are concerned we find that they are springing up in enormous numbers. The Ministry said that they were not going to increase London's industry beyond 10 per cent. The need is not to increase it but to reduce it considerably when opportunity offers, so evidently there has been a move definitely in the wrong direction. I have here a considerable list of industries which seem to have no particular reason for being in London but which are situated there, but I will not trouble you with them now. The core of this problem was stated by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning 18 months ago: "The pull of London will not be completely checked and can only be counteracted by creating new employment outside. New firms will not be encouraged to come into London or existing firms to expand." That is not being done. The firms are springing up and existing firms are expanding on a considerable scale and in the Metropolitan area the insured population which formerly was 20·2 per cent. of the total insured population of the country has risen in the past year to 21·7 per cent. The whole trend is towards the greater industrialisation of London.

THE LONDON MAGNET

I think we should examine the nature of the London magnet about which we have been reading since the days of Howard. Who does it attract? It attracts the industrialist because the industrialist likes to have his works in this area. He likes it better than going down to South Wales and he likes it because of the market in London. He has the biggest market on his doorstep and that is a saving in transport costs. But if we allow this to be the only criterion we shall reach a position where, except for industries which are tied to raw materials, the whole of London will be housed in big blocks of flats and the whole of industry will be packed into this small area, an undesirable state of affairs. The London magnet does not attract the worker. Investigations have been made and the average insured worker in London would be very glad to get out of it. Who is the guilty party in all this? The body which settles local industry is an interdepartmental panel and I am afraid that it is guided by other considerations than those of good planning and the good health and happiness of the workers in the various industries.

At present, of course, we have a difficult position; we have the export and import gap to bridge and apparently now an industry which can put forward a strong enough case for expansion for the export market has a very good chance of having its application for expansion in the London region granted. The net result of all that is that we shall bridge the gap at the cost of completely filling London with bricks and mortar. We have already reached a position where, in Ealing, for instance, if every genuine applicant for housing were to receive a house Ealing would be completely covered, including its golf course. Some stand must be made against an industrial set-up based on this very short-sighted view of what is beneficial to industry. I think if this process is allowed to continue, this pouring of industry into London, we shall be risking much more than the success of the Abercrombie Plan.

We shall be risking the whole national industrial welfare, and I think the time has come for us to consider at any rate whether we should not begin a crusade to draw people's attention to the fact that they are gradually being driven into a position from which there is no recovery.

J. E. MacColl: In no sense am I a professional planner, but I have really got three claims to talk. One is that I am Mayor of a London Borough and therefore see the problem of the London Plan from a worm's eye view, and I am also on the Development Corporation of a new town and I see the problems there. I am also on the staff of PEP., and I am supposed to know something about planning. I will give you an illustration of the position from the point of view of my Borough. I can use this as an illustration because it throws a sidelight on the problems. In the Abercrombie Plan our population is put down as 130,000. Some of us felt that that was a mistake and that it could not really work out. My own guess would be somewhere about 90,000, but the interesting thing is that in 1945 our population was 100,000. We had somehow to solve an overspill problem of 10,000. Now the population is 127,000 and still going up rapidly. That is, of course, partly our fault because we requisitioned every single derelict property, did it up, and put a family in it, and we are still coping with a 6,000 list of waiting families. All the time from the point of view of the built-up areas we are making the problem worse daily because if we are going to get our population down to the Abercrombie level we shall have a tremendous overspill problem to solve. What I think is the real problem here is that there is no body whose job it is to undertake this great task of social decentralisation. I do not want to say too much because I am on a Committee which is supposed to solve this problem. Abercrombie suggested a planning board, but it is clear that under the present set-up of the London County Council with the boundaries of the built up area of 1855 and the other counties now being planning authorities but not development authorities in some places, there is nobody whose job it really is to try and tie up all these new standards and get something moving except the central Government

itself. I have no time to go into details, but I think the central Government is an entirely unsuitable body to do it. If it does do it it will be neglecting its own work and putting itself into a local problem, and it does, of course, mean, putting it bluntly, that it will not get harmonious planning except at Cabinet level, because if there is a real dispute between, say, the Board of Trade and the Board of Education, that particular struggle can only be settled at Cabinet level ultimately. That seems a fantastic situation.

It seems to me therefore that one of the major problems is that it is difficult to see how you are ever going to get a move on with implementing the Plan until you have reformed the Government of the London region. The reform of local government is now taken away from the Boundary Commission and can only be settled by fresh legislation; and that is not really practical politics.

MOVING LONDONERS INTO THE NEW TOWNS

The other problem is that we have a rapidly enlarging population in London but what is the hope of getting them out of London into new towns? There you come up against the problem of getting agreement between the authorities. The new town in which I am interested is in Hertfordshire. The LCC is also interested in Hertfordshire and the difficulty is who is to decide what labour should go to the building of a new town and what should go to the building of LCC housing estates. There is no authority except the central Government that can tackle that problem. So there is danger of a difficult situation of competition for a labour force between the local authorities which are trying to build housing estates and the new towns corporations which are trying to build new towns. Of course, I think that this difficulty has thrown into relief one of the unsolved difficulties about new towns altogether as part of the solution of the London problem. It seems to me clear that from a social point of view it is not a bad thing for a new town to go slowly. Not only does it give you a little time in which to consider one particular experiment but it makes your problem of assimilation of population easier. You can preserve your age balance much more easily. If we continue to build new towns at the present rate it will not matter if we receive only young families because by the time the last families have arrived the first ones will be old age pensioners. The problem is whether to build an average town or build an exhibition town. There is a danger of the new town being thought of as a sort of Utopia. Some people think that a new town should have every possible modern convenience and that it is to be a show piece combining the æsthetic features of the best towns on the Continent but at the same time have its own particular personal and individual characteristics. From that point of view there is, I think, a danger of building something not only very precious but much too self-conscious. There is also the problem from the point of view of trying to get buildings for people to live in at a time when the balance of payments is awkward. I think the new towns corporations have a pull between those two feelings: the desire to build for posterity and the desire to tackle immediately the problem of decentralisation. It seems to me that the LCC who are faced with the job of finding accommodation immediately are going to get very impatient if people say, "We must have time to look about us before we can develop our civic centre." It is a very dangerous position for the new town to get into.

POSSIBILITY OF A REVISED PLAN

I think that what we are going to be faced with is on the whole the scrapping of the London Plan in many of its essential features and the production of a rather quickly improvised substitute which I suspect is not going to be based on serious research and which I certainly think is not going to be the result of any interchange of ideas between all the various obviously interested bodies, and I do not think you can ever hope to get a plan which will solve all the problems until you have an authority to look at all the problems as a whole. That does mean a wholesale reorganisation of local government in London and that has a destructive point of view and does not help very much in solving the immediate problems. But I think we are living in a false paradise if we think that anything approaching the Abercrombie Plan is going to be seen until we are prepared to tackle the problem of administration and find a body to tie up all these problems.

Arthur Ling: I think the idea was that I should answer some of the possible attacks that might be made on a certain body as regards planning policies during the last three or four years. I am not going to do that, however, because the LCC is not in a position of defence. I have seen their inside workings for many years and they are on the attack all the time and if they cannot do the right thing there are always good reasons why they do not do it. Therefore I am not going to answer the question as to why the LCC is building in the Green Belt and why they are not consulting the borough councils but am going to deal with the problem of the rebuilding of London on a broader scale.

Mr. MacColl said that the whole problem of London would continue to be unsolved unless there was a large administrative reorganisation and Mr. Dalton said that we needed a crusade. I do not think administrative reorganisation or a crusade will get London replanned because fundamentally it comes down to economics. It is a question of bridging the gap and unless there is a margin of capital investment which can be used to put right and clear up the muddle of the last 100 years we shall never be able to plan and therefore the question should really be: What has happened to Great Britain as a whole It is perfectly true that we are going backwards. We are in fact, with the London Plan in front of us, walking in the opposite direction. The London Plan advocated decentralisation; in fact we are centralising.

POPULATION INCREASE

I do not think that Mr. Dalton gave these figures. In the year 1946-47 there was an increase in population in the London County Council area of 3·6 per cent. The increase in the area of the Greater London region outside the County was 1·7 per cent. That is, it was going up more rapidly in the County than outside. As regards insured workers the difference was greater. In the London County Council area the increase was 7·1 per cent. and outside the increase was 0·8 per cent. Again, the principle of the London Plan was to decentralise to new towns and have a green belt in between. In fact we are building in the green belt; 23 per cent. of the housing in Greater London is in the green belt. What is the answer to this problem? Is it a Greater London Planning Board? I would say No, because a national planning board is needed and something more effective than the Plowman Committee. The purpose of the Committee is that it collects all the proposals throughout the country and sees whether they fit in with the national budget, but does not initiate a national plan. In the next three years there will be an increased demand for a national plan from the Government because the local authorities are being asked to prepare their own physical plans, which means economic plans. It is no good local planning authorities putting down proposals if they have no reasonable chance of carrying them out and they do not know what particular proportion of the economic budget is going to be allocated to them for their planning proposals. So they start with the cost of what they ought to do, and then at the end of three years all these proposals will come from local authorities to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and they will get a picture on a national scale which is up to date and they will find that it comes to five or six times the amount of capital investment that can be allocated for replanning or building proposals. So that a lot of time would be saved if in fact the Government started preparing its national plan. I think it is a pity that the 1947 Act had no clause in it which required the Government to make its own development plan.

PAYING FOR PLANNING

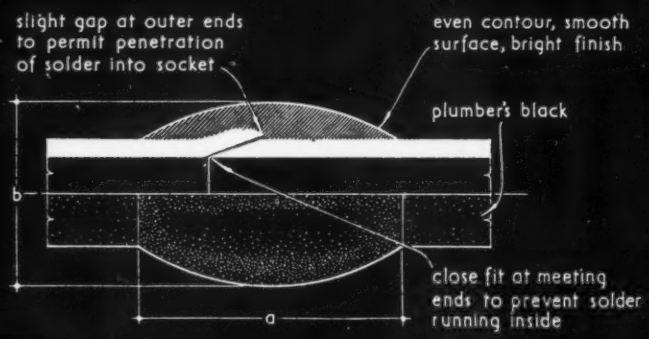
I should like to point out the difficulties the local planning authority is in as regards paying for planning proposals. It was generally thought that the 1947 Act would balance up all compensation paid out by local authorities with the betterment which would be collected from developers. But the Government is going to collect 100 per cent. of the development charge and the local authority is only to be compensated to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent. of the cost of carrying out planning improvement. If a factory is moved from the centre of London to a new town or some new development outside, the Government is to collect 100 per cent. development charge on the increased value from agricultural to industrial land, but the local planning authority inside the urban area is only to collect 25 per cent. or less of the cost of getting rid of that factory. So if one takes one example, for instance, if industrial land is worth £30,000 an acre near the centre of London and the local authority use it for housing, the land is only worth £6,000 an acre. The loss on that is £24,000 an acre and the grant which the planning authority would get would be in the region of £5,000. So there is £19,000 an acre which the rates of the local planning authority have to bear. It should therefore be realised that the 1947 Act is not a planners' dream such as everybody thought it was going to be.

All the same I do not think we must look on the black side completely. The fact that we have a plan for London is a great step forward in itself. We are measuring our achievements and failures by what the Greater London Plan has advocated and there is opposition before anybody gets away with a wrong development. It is true that often it ends with opposition only but there is still the crusade spirit alive and people fighting against wrong development. A lot has been done since the grand days of 1944 in the way of deciding on reconstruction areas in London, acquiring new open spaces and so on. The County Council has the problem of acquiring 300 acres of open space and has already acquired 200 of that 300 acres when land still costs £10,000 an acre and there is a great loss on turning land into open space. That is therefore a considerable achievement.

There is discussion of the problem of road and railway planning. But it is little use talking about progress in discussions, particularly about roads. What is the use of discussing a £100,000,000 road problem if we in fact cannot afford to widen Piccadilly? There is still there an old site projecting into the roadway. All this comes back to my main point and that is that until we have an economic plan we cannot hope to have a plan for London. It is something more than reorganisation or a crusade. It is a sound economic policy for this country in which we shall have a margin with which to plan.



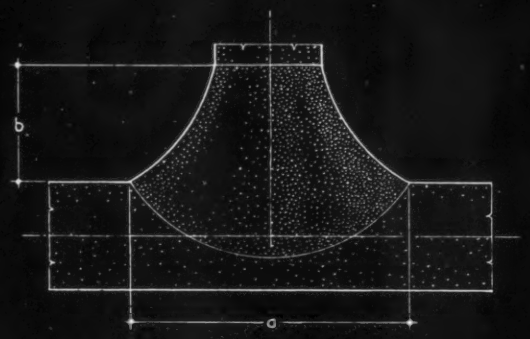




WIPED SOLDERED RUNNING JOINT.

bore of pipe	⅜"	½"	¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
a	2¾"	2¾"	2¾"	3"	3"	3¼"
b	1¼"	1½"	1⅞"	2¼"	2⅝"	2⅞"
solder allowance	⅜ lb.	½ lb.	¾ lb.	1 lb.	1½ lb.	1¾ lb.

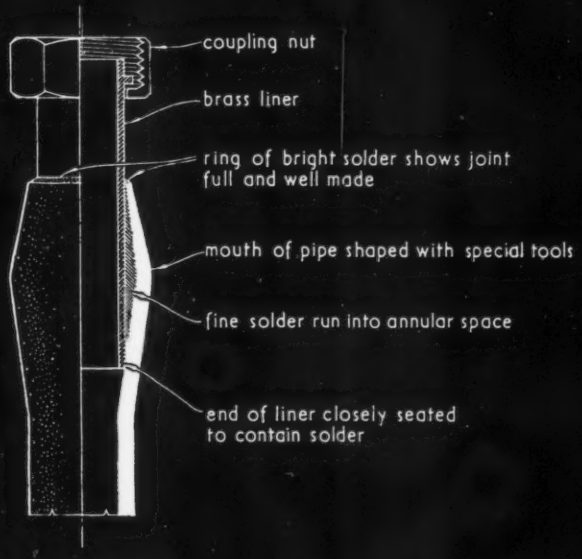
note: dimensions given can only be approximate



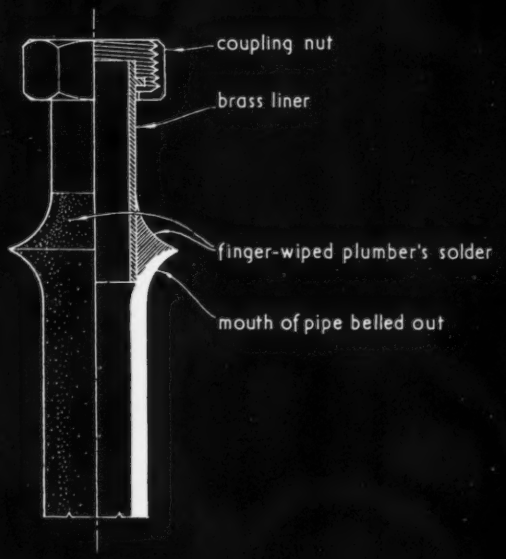
WIPED SOLDERED BRANCH JOINT.

bore of pipe	⅜"	½"	¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
a	2¼"	2½"	3"	3¼"	4"	4½"
b	1"	1"	1¼"	1¼"	1⅜"	1½"
solder allowance	⅜ lb.	½ lb.	¾ lb.	1 lb.	1½ lb.	1¾ lb.

note: dimensions for unequal branches as for entering pipe.
dimensions given can only be approximate



SOLDERED SPIGOT JOINT.



TAFT OR FINGER-WIPED JOINT.

JOINTS FOR LEAD PIPES: CHARACTERISTICS.
Compiled from information supplied by The Lead Industries Development Council.

33.C4 JOINTS FOR LEAD PIPES: CHARACTERISTICS

This Sheet summarises approved types and acceptable characteristics of joints for lead water service and distribution piping. The characteristics of joints for soil, waste and vent pipes are summarised on Sheet 33.C5.

Bye-laws of water authorities or local authorities normally require that only the wiped soldered joint be used for jointing lead service pipe laid below ground. There have, however, been some relaxations of this requirement to permit the use of jointing methods using less solder, such as the soldered spigot joint and the finger-wiped joint. Many water and local authorities have signified their approval of the soldered spigot joint as a suitable alternative to the wiped soldered joint for all service and distribution pipework.

Wiped Soldered Joint

The joint is made with plumber's solder—*B.S.* 219 : 1942, grade D, 70 per cent. lead, 30 per cent. tin—moulded to the joint whilst hot and in a plastic state. The well-made wiped joint has clean edges, even contour, smooth surface and bright finish.

The dimensions of wiped soldered joints given on the face of this Sheet represent accepted standard practice. The operation is, however, a hand-craft one and very considerable dimensional variations (often up to 25 per cent.) may be expected according to locality, without implying an inferior or inadequate standard of performance. The dimensions given should be used as a basis for calculating boxing and duct sizes, wall clearances, etc.

Soldered Spigot Joint

Increasing use is being made of this jointing method as an alternative to the wiped soldered joint for lead to brass and lead to lead connections. It requires the use of special, though simple, tools for shaping the pipe mouth. The solder used is fine solder—*B.S.* 219 : 1942, grade A—and only a small amount is used for each joint.

The soldered spigot joint shows considerable economy over the wiped soldered joint in the use of solder. The joint can be used for pipes up to 1½ in. bore and is used for waste pipes as well as service and distribution pipes.

Testing

The only satisfactory method of testing a joint is by a water pressure test but the appearance is often a reliable guide to a badly made joint.

Further Information

The Lead Industries Development Council maintains a Technical Information Bureau which is available to answer questions and advise on technical problems dealing with this subject generally.

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BUILDING BOARD | GENERAL DATA

15.B1

The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 114. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.

TRADE NAME	DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATIONS	THICKNESS	WEIGHT PER SQ. FT.	STANDARD SIZES
insulation board	made from long, tough wood fibres—cellular construction internal use only for sound and heat insulation	½ in.	0·7 lb.	6 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., 12 ft. and 14 ft. long x 4 ft. wide
building board	similar material to insulation board but thinner internal use only for sound and heat insulation	5/16 in.	0·45 lb.	6 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., 12 ft. and 14 ft. long x 4 ft. wide
medium hardboard	made from long, tough wood fibres into a homogeneous material having a high strength / weight ratio internal use for furniture and fittings, panels and linings generally	4 mm. (5/32 in.) 6 mm. (¼ in.) 8 mm. (5/16 in.) 10 mm. (⅜ in.) 12 mm. (½ in.)	0·6 lb. 0·8 lb. 0·9 lb. 1·05 lb. 1·2 lb.	8 ft. long x 5 ft. wide
hardboard	a highly compressed fibre board of greater strength than medium hardboard for internal use only	⅛ in. 3/16 in.	0·6 lb. 0·8 lb.	8 ft. long x 5 ft. wide
super hardboard	similar material to hardboard but hardened by a special process to give superior strength and surface internal or external use for concrete form lining, floor covering etc.	⅛ in. 3/16 in.	0·6 lb. 0·8 lb.	8 ft. long x 5 ft. wide
bituminous board	similar material to insulation board but with a bituminous coating applied to the fibres before they are manufactured in board form internal or external use in damp and/or unventilated spaces eg cellars, roof sarking, concrete work and for expansion joints	⅜ in. ½ in.	0·6 lb. 0·75 lb.	6 ft. long x 4 ft. wide or in strips of specified width for expansion joints

LLOYD BOARDS: RANGE, STANDARD SIZES AND TYPICAL APPLICATIONS.
Compiled by C. W. Glover and Partners for Bowater Building Boards Ltd.

15.B1 LLOYD BOARDS: RANGE, STANDARD SIZES AND TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

This Sheet tabulates the range of Lloyd building and insulation boards and gives standard sizes, properties and typical applications for each type.

Insulation boards have a low thermal transmission value (Conductivity K = 0·34 B.th.u./sq.ft./hr. 1°/F./1 in. thickness) and high sound absorption value. The sound absorption coefficient is 0·35 (average) on 2 in. by 1 in. nominal battens at 1 ft. 4 in. centres. As a base for plaster these boards minimise drumming. The following tables give the results of tests carried out at the National Physical Laboratory :

TABLE 1.

SOUND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS OF LLOYD INSULATION BOARD. REPORT S.258—18th JANUARY, 1935.

Material as tested.	Absorption coefficients (to nearest 0·05) for frequency bands in region (cycles per second).			
	250	500	1,000	2,000
Insulation Board ½ in. thick approx. Nailed to 1¼ in. by ⅞ in. vertical battens on 16 in. centres, and 1¼ in. by ⅞ in. horizontal battens on 10 ft. centres. Nails spaced at 4 in. centres round edges of boards, and at 8 in. centres on remaining battens.	0·40	0·35	0·35	0·40

TABLE 2.

OF THE TRANSMISSION OF AIR-BORNE SOUND THROUGH A SAMPLE OF LLOYD ½ in. INSULATION BOARD. REPORT S.258—23rd JANUARY, 1935.

Description.	Frequency (cycles per second).	Sound reduction factor (R).	Sound reduction in decibels (10 $\log_{10}$ R)
Insulation Board, ½ in. thick. Weight 0·77 lb. per sq. ft.	200	80	19
	300	160	22
	500	160	22
	700	125	21
	1,000	1,600	32
	1,600	2,000	33
	2,000	1,250	31
	4,000	2,500	34

TABLE 3.

ON THE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF A SAMPLE OF LLOYD ½ in. INSULATION BOARD. REPORT No. H.1496—PHYSICS DEPT.—29th JANUARY, 1935. Insulation Board (approximate density 16½ lb. per cu. ft.)

Cold face temperature.		Hot face temperature.		Thermal Conductivity.	
				Gram. cals. per sq. cm. per second for 1 cm. thickness and 1° C. difference in temperature.	B.T.U.'s per sq. ft. per hour for 1 in. thickness and 1° F. difference in temperature.
°C.	°F.	°C.	°F.		
18	64	30	86	0·00012	0·34

Building boards The texture and density of these boards is equivalent to that of the insulation board and the thermal conductivity is the same.

Hardboards have a higher resistance to moisture penetration than insulation board. One surface of these boards is smooth and requires no finishing treatment, the other is textured. The thermal conductivity value K is 0·71 B.th.u./sq. ft./hr./1° F./1 in. thickness. The sound absorption coefficient for the smooth side is approximately 0·3 (average) and for the rough side approximately 0·5 (average). To ensure dimensional stability, hardboards should be kept on site as long as possible before fixing—under conditions as similar as possible to their final environment.

Bituminous boards are moisture-proof and will not rot. They may be painted, distempered or plastered if adequately primed with a petrifying liquid and an undercoat appropriate to the finish. Under normal conditions of use exposure to heat does not cause bleeding.

This Series of Sheets on Lloyd boards covers general data, applications, fixing, thermal and sound insulation.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS · CURRENT TECHNIQUE
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TECHNICAL SECTION

CHANGE IN USE OF PROPERTY

The correct interpretation of the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act, especially in relation to change in the use of property, is a matter that is puzzling many architects today. For this reason the JOURNAL's usual "Questions and Answers" feature, which begins on the next page, has been enlarged this week and deals exclusively with this subject. Instead of authentic technical questions submitted by readers, hypothetical questions, typical of those that arise under the Act, have been posed and answered by a legal expert. His answers have, of course, no official validity and in studying them reference should be made to the Act itself and the Orders made under it.

The main section of the Act dealing with the question of "change in use" is Section 12. This section begins by providing that "development" of land may not be undertaken without planning permission and defines development as the "carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land." It is with the second process that this article is mainly concerned.

The section continues (sub-section 2) to set out various operations or uses which are not to be deemed development. They include maintenance or improvement works, and alterations which only affect the interior of a building and do not materially affect its external appearance, road, sewage, drainage, etc., works by a local authority, the use of buildings within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse, agricultural land, and "in the case of buildings or other land which are used for a purpose of any class specified in an order made by the Minister under this section, the use thereof for any other purpose of the same class." The section continues with specific provisions as to flats, refuse dumps, advertisements, temporary use and unoccupied buildings.

A second important item is the combined effect of Section 20 and the Third Schedule of the Act. Section 20 deals with rights to compensation for refusal of permission to develop in certain cases. The Third Schedule sets out various classes of development which are exempted from the payment of development charges, although planning permission may still be necessary. Paragraph 6 of the Third Schedule provides that one of the classes of development freed from the charge shall be the use of a building already used for a purpose falling within a general class of use for another use which falls within the same class. In short, owners of property may switch uses within the same general class of use.

Two Orders have been made by the Minister under these parts of the Act specifying various general classes of use. The first is T. & C.P. (Use Classes) Order, 1948 (1948, No. 954), the second T. & C.P. (Use Classes for Third Schedule Purposes) Order, 1948 (1948, No. 955). The Order controlling advertisements, T. & C.P. (Control of Advertisements) Regulations, 1948 (1948, No. 1613) is also relevant.

Orders Nos. 954 and 955 are virtually identical, that is, each lists various possible uses of land and buildings and groups them into 22 different general classes, in each case identically. The difference between the two Orders is this: Order No. 954 is made under Section 12 and may at any time be amended or revoked. Order No. 955 is made under the Third Schedule and may not be altered or revoked. The exemptions from the need to obtain planning permission to change from one use to another may themselves change by Ministerial Order. The reliefs from payment of development charges on change in use are fixed by Parliament in effect and may not be changed save by action of Parliament.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

As explained on the preceding page, this week's "Questions and Answers" consist of hypothetical questions, posed and answered by a legal expert, on the subject of change in the use of property and how it is affected by the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act.

TEMPORARY USE OF PREMISES

Q *My clients took over the lease of certain bombed premises formerly used as shops (on the ground floor) and offices above. They had permission to rebuild part of the building and moved in, using two of the shops as offices for themselves. They now have permission to complete the war damage repairs, and as soon as they have done so they want to let off the shops as shops again. Can they?*

A Yes. The use of the shops as offices was a temporary use and therefore Section 12 (5) (*a*) applies. They can let the shops as shops for any trade covered by Class I of the Uses Classes Order (No. 954).

ADDITION OF A SURGERY

Q *My client is a doctor. He wants to build on land adjoining his house a surgery containing equipment which he and another doctor in the neighbourhood will both use. Would this be a change in use of the land?*

A Yes. I don't think it is an addition to the dwelling house for use "incidental to the dwelling house as such"—I think the fact that another practitioner will also use it brings it within Class XVI, of the general classes of use listed in Order No. 954.

ALTERATIONS TO FACTORY

Q *My clients own a factory and are altering the internal arrangements of the top floor in such a way as to enable them to employ about 30 more girls on that floor. Amongst other things, the local council insist on them building a fire escape from that floor to the roof of an adjoining building. How do we stand as to development?*

A I think this is a "development." It materially affects the external appearance of the building. Section 12 (2) (*a*).

TRADE MARK ON FACTORY

Q *My clients have recently bought a factory and would like to put up over the entrance portico a figure (their trade mark) from their old factory. As this will be built into the fabric of the building, this alteration would seem to be exempt from control.*

A True. Clause 3 of the Control of Advertisements Order excludes advertisements "incorporated in and forming part of the fabric of a building." But, as the figure is an advertisement (it is a "representation") Section 12 (4) of the Act declares that the use of any external part of a building which is not "normally used" for the display of an advertisement is a change of use of that part of the building. If there was no figure there before, I think this change will require permission.

CONVERSION OF STABLES

Q *My client has purchased a large old house with a range of stabling (with lofts over). On January 7, 1937, the place was vacant. It was requisitioned during the war and used as a hostel for munition workers, then derequisitioned in March, 1946, and has remained empty since. He proposes to adapt it internally into one-room flatlets and to convert the stables into a maisonette for himself. What "changes of use" consents must he obtain?*

A As to the house, the "last use" was as a hostel. Class XVI of uses in the Uses Classes Order includes guest houses, residential clubs and hotels. I think a house of one-room flatlets with common services is a guest house, not a block of flats or separate dwellings. If so, there is no change in use.

As to the stablings (I assume there are to be no external alterations), I am more doubtful. A dwelling house includes a house "physically capable of being used for human habitation" (Lewen *v.* End, 1906, AC 299) which I think would cover stabling over which an ostler might have lived. It is not converting one dwelling house into two. I think it depends very much on the actual building, but it looks to me as though the works contemplated are not a development.

CINEMA CAFE

Q *My clients, owners of a chain of cinemas, are centralising their administration, and I have been asked to prepare plans for converting the offices on the first floor of one cinema into a café to serve light refreshments—only to patrons. Is there a change of use of that portion of the building?*

A I don't think so. I think the café is "ordinarily incidental" to the main use of the building, which is a cinema, and therefore sub-section (3) of Clause 3 of the Uses Classes Order applies.

RE-ALLOCATION OF FACTORY SPACE

Q *My clients have just completed a new office building as a component in a quarrying and stone-crushing undertaking in a rural area. That enables them to re-allocate the uses of the various existing buildings and to start operations on a tarmacadam plant. They also plan to begin the production of manufactured fuel—"briquettes." Unfortunately, the new office block was not completed and occupied until after July 1. Does that fact make any difference?*

A This case seems to fall within sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Uses Classes Order, which enables a mixed industrial plant to be treated as a single unit in a single class. I think that the preparation of Tarmacadam and fuel from coal dust would both fall within Use Class VI (Special Industrial Group B), but I think this should be discussed with the planning authority.

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Q *My clients are machine tool makers. They propose to install a press to make on the premises pressed metal shields for their lathes, etc., hitherto made by sub-contractors. The building will need a good deal of internal strengthening and so on, but there will be no alteration to the external appearance of it. Does this require prior consent?*

A The manufacture of machine tools seems to me to be a "light industry," and so the existing building can be classified as a light industrial building. The test must be, can the machinery be used there without causing detriment to a residential area by noise, vibration, etc. If the new press when in operation does not add anything under either of these headings, I think the building would remain within Class III (light industrial buildings), and no consent would be required.

CONVERSION: BOARDING HOUSE TO FLAT

Q *My client has recently bought a boarding house and wants me to adapt the upper floor as a self-contained flat (so far it has been used, mainly in summer, for letting off to guests). He knows nothing about the T & CP Act, and strongly objects to asking consent of anyone. Is it essential?*

A I'm afraid so. A boarding house is in one Class of use, and a dwelling house in another. Then there is Sub-section 2 (*a*) of Section 12 which expressly lays down that the conversion of one dwelling house into two or more separate dwelling houses is a material change in use. If he wants a self-contained flat, he must get consent, even though no change to the exterior is contemplated.

TEMPORARY WAY OVER VACANT SITE

Q *My clients own a general store in the main street of the town. At the back of it is a vacant site (formerly three dwelling houses wholly destroyed by enemy action) and beyond that a derelict building last used as a store for reclaimed rubber. My clients have bought the area as a site for expansion. In the meantime they want to adapt the derelict building as a furniture store and to build a temporary covered way to it from the main store. What "changes in use" are involved? Does the repository now become a part of the general "shop"?*

A First, the ex-repository. I don't think any "change in use" permission is needed here. The Use Classes Order does not specify in its definition of a repository that the repository must be for any particular class of goods. Nor does the Clause (3(c2)) which deals with a contiguous group of buildings compel all of them to fall into the same classification. It is permissive, not compulsory. I am much more doubtful about the vacant site. By making even a temporary covered way over it its use is changed from its former classification to a new one. The land is being given a "use" and a new one at that.

"SMELL" OR "FUMES"?

Q *How far is a fresh "smell" a change in use? My clients own a small factory in a residential area. They are modifying one of their processes and the result will be to produce a pronounced "smell" (which is only given off for an hour each day), but this smell is definitely pleasant. If they have to suppress this smell, it will need extensive modification to the whole internal layout, which, naturally, they are anxious to avoid.*

A A light industrial building, which your clients present building seems to be, is defined by reference to its interference, if any, with the amenities of the neighbourhood. If it emits fumes, for example, it almost certainly falls in one of the special industrial groups. I think that the chemist who is responsible for the new process should check up with the manufacturing processes set out in Class V to IX of the Use Classes Order.

AFFORESTATION

Q *I have advised my clients that a small afforestation project in connection with a new factory they are building would be an advantage from many points of view, if only as a windshield. The area to be planted is now partly a spoil dump, partly uncultivated land—at the moment not in their ownership. If they buy it, will planning consent be needed for this?*

A No. Afforestation is expressly mentioned in Section 12, Sub. Sec. 3, as a change in use not deemed to be a development, and therefore one not needing planning consent.

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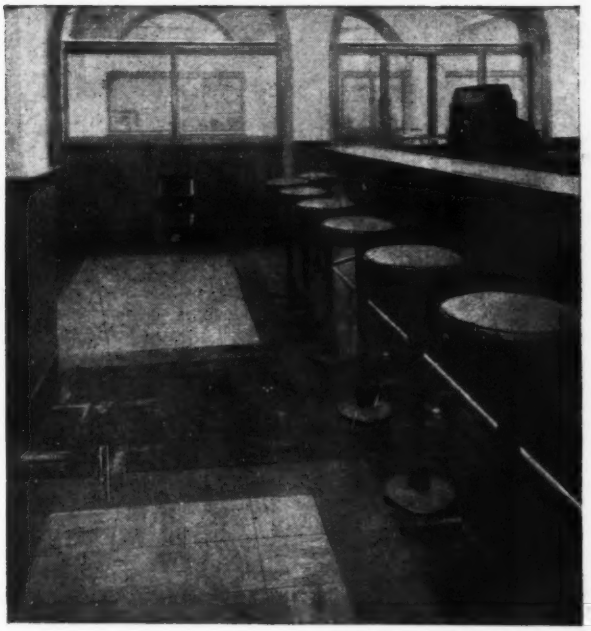
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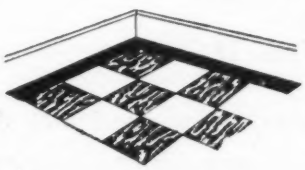
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2.59 planning: general
PLANNER'S BIBLIOGRAPHIES

(1) *Selected References to British Government Publications for* 1947 *and* 1948 *to Date.* E. G. Schoendorff. (APRR Information Bulletin, Reference Sheet No. 11, July, 1948. pp. 1-3.)

Selective bibliography compiled from planner's point of view covering Government bibliographical lists, housing, rural and industrial land use, public utilities, social services, surveys and surveying, factual town planning and planning legislation.

(2) *The Town and Country Planning Act,* 1947: *Selected References.* E. G. Schoendorff. (APRR Information Bulletin, Reference Sheet No. 12, August, 1948. pp. 1-3.)

Selective but fairly comprehensive bibliography issued in connection with coming into operation of 1947 Act. Government publications such as Bills, their amendments, Acts, Statutory Instruments, Circulars and Explanatory Memoranda. Miscellaneous books and pamphlets annotating the Act. Articles in periodicals.

4.42 planning: urban and rural
FRAMINGHAM, USA, SURVEY, PLAN

Framingham: Your Town, Your Problem. A. T. Row and others. (Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA, 1948. Not priced.)

Survey and report for town of Framingham, near Boston, Mass., prepared by planning students of Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, providing tentative outline plans for future development of town. Concise study, addressed to town's inhabitants, and extremely well presented by means of maps, charts, tables and diagrams.

The survey of the town, which had 25,500 inhabitants in 1945, covers the usual research aspects such as population structure and distribution, income groups, land uses and values, historical growth, housing, industry, shopping facilities, transport, schools and recreational facilities. A special section is devoted to an investigation into local government structure and finance.

Based on the findings of the survey, the report submits two sketch plans for the consideration of the town's people. The first visualises the town as a vital part of a larger plan for regional rehabilitation. The second refers to the present community structure as the basic framework, and suggests a direction of growth derived from the town's existing economic resources.

This efficient and compact study of a small American town within a complex metropolitan region provides an excellent example of how to present planning to the public.

5.25 planning: public utilities
ROAD ABSTRACTS

Road Abstracts. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Road Research Laboratory) and Ministry of Transport. (DSIR, 1948.)

Useful monthly publication issued by DSIR to technical press in duplicated typescript form. Summaries of original literature under twelve selected classification headings:—roads in general; design and layout; soil and earthworks; earth roads; road stone; tar and bituminous surfacing; concrete; miscellaneous materials and processes; surface dressing; bridges, retaining walls and other structures; road usage; plant, machinery and apparatus. No classification to individual abstracts. Yearly subject and name indexes.

5.26 planning: public utilities
CAR PARKING

Car Parking in Central Areas with Special Reference to Leeds. W. Sleight. (Journal of the Institution of Municipal Engineers, June 1, 1948, pp. 617-653.)

Comprehensive and informative paper by Assistant Planning Officer of Leeds. Statutory provisions regarding parking places. Analysis of parking requirements. Facilities provided by local authority or private enterprise. Design and types of car parks. Finance. Parking proposals for Leeds central area. Illustrations and tabulated data.

An introduction discussing pre-war and anticipated growth of licensed vehicles on the roads is followed by a useful synopsis of legal provisions regarding parking places. Particular attention is drawn to provisions under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, which enables suitable sites to be zoned for use as car parks and to be included in the development plan. Thus a car parking programme will be no longer at the discretion of a local authority but becomes an obligation under the Act. The provisions laid down in Part II, Section 5 (2) of the Act concerning the designation of land for compulsory purchase to secure its use in accordance with a local planning authority's development plan may, if necessary, be applied to cover the first ten years of a car parking programme.

Any reasonable estimates as to accommodation to be provided in a future development plan for a central area will have to be based on a survey of existing traffic conditions. In most large towns parking provisions fall into three main categories: (1) parking authorised by the local authority covering commercial garages, surface parks on corporation lands or in private ownership, special buildings designed as car parks, and street parking; (2) unauthorised parking in streets or on land other than above; and (3) unilateral waiting, permitting cars to wait in authorised places for limited periods.

When considering future development two types of parking provision are suggested as the most suitable. Private developers should be encouraged to provide for parking within the curtilage of their own site for the convenience of their patrons and business interests. On the other hand the local authority should provide public car parks to meet the whole of the anticipated demand. A combination of the two would probably be the best solution from the point of view of flexibility. A short and long term programme policy should be evolved in view of present restrictions on building and motoring. A tentative time schedule should be prepared, probably in 4-5 year periods, building up the accommodation to be available at the end of each period, and culminating in a final total of double the pre-war demand in 20 years.

These general considerations are followed up by detailed notes on the requirements of a good parking scheme and on the actual design and layout of car parks in central areas providing useful dimensional data as to cars per acre, parking allowances and the like. Various types of car parks are described and illustrated such as surface parks of a temporary character and in redevelopment areas, underground parks, multi-storey garages, and two mechanized parking systems. Other aspects discussed include provision for local commercial traffic in shopping and business areas, long distance commercial transport, and costs of parks and their usage. Finally, there is a detailed section dealing with short and long term parking proposals for the central area of Leeds. An appendix tabulates dimensions and turning circles of some typical 1947 cars.

15.40 materials: applied finishes and treatments
RUBBER LATEX FLOORING

Cement Rubber-latex Flooring. Draft BS C. of P. 204.105:1948. (British Standards Institution, 2s.)

Information under usual code headings dealing with the properties of the materials used, the preparation of the sub-floor, methods of laying, maintenance, testing, etc.

16.36 materials: miscellaneous
ELECTRICAL INSULATION

Moulded Insulating Materials for General Electric Purposes. BS 488:1948. (British Standards Institution. 2s.)

Revision of BS 488; first published in 1933. Covers moulded materials (excluding ceramics) for use as insulating materials for general electric purposes. Describes tests and limits of performance for this particular use, but reference is required to other BS for general description of any particular material, *e.g.,* BS 771 for phenolic materials. Of use to manufacturers and industrial designers.

17.38 construction: general
NEW FRENCH JOURNAL

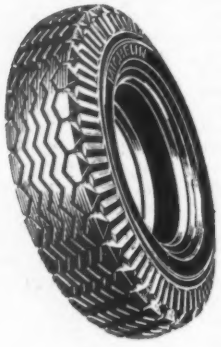
Cahiers du Centre Scientifique et Technique du Batiment: Publication Trimestrielle. (Studies of the Centre for Building Science and Technique: A Quarterly Publication.) (The Centre, Paris, Vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1948. 450 fr. Sub., 1,600 fr. per annum.)

First issue of comprehensive new French periodical dealing with building science and technique and consisting of number of classified separately bound parts contained in loose folder. Fully illustrated. Text in French.

Under the general subject headings of *Studies and Opinions, Techniques and Materials, Experiments and Research, Programmes and Implementations, Documentation and Information,* the present volume consists of twelve separate parts. Each part carries the general classification head-

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ing and certain sub-division headings, thus enabling the regular subscriber to file consecutive parts together.

The section *Studies and Opinions* contains a description of the organization of the French Centre for Building Science and Technique, a specially written article by R. Fitzmaurice on scientific research in the service of building technique in Great Britain, and some notes on technical studies relating to hospitals.

The section *Techniques and Materials* is divided into four separate parts dealing respectively with prefabricated concrete floors, prefabricated reinforced concrete hangars, air-entrained concretes, and new facing materials.

There are three parts under the heading of *Experiments and Research* covering heating, climatology, and the properties of building stones under the influence of water.

The section *Programmes and Implementations* is sub-divided into architectural design and building industry and organization, while the last section on *Documentation and Information* deals with general studies such as a scheme for international collaboration in the field of laboratory research and with information on a variety of current subjects.

The new journal is a valuable contribution to the international field of building science. Its usefulness, however, would be greatly enhanced by the inclusion of abstracts of its articles in other languages.

19.49 construction: Details.
LEAD WEATHERINGS

Lead Weatherings and Flashings. The Use of Sheet Lead for Weather Protection. *Bulletin No.* 117. (*Lead Industries Development Council.*)

Brief guide to use of sheet lead for weather protection. pp. 9. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

A limited but useful bulletin in which a number of details of lead weatherings are described in the text and clearly illustrated by photographs. The type and weight of lead which is recommended for different uses is given, together with some details of fixing. Recommendations are given as to how to avoid failures with lead on new cement surfaces, and a warning is given against certain practices which are decorative but technically unsound, such as close nailing with copper nails on vertical surfaces.

20.97 construction: complete structures
ENLARGEMENT OF STADIUM

Double Decks of Precast Concrete on Steel Frame Enlarge Orange Bowl Stadium. (Eng. News Record [USA], July 22, 1948, pp. 48-50.)

Increase of seating capacity from 37,000 to 60,000 by use of rapid and economical construction.

The extension of the stadium consists of a steel framework with a deck of precast concrete members and seats of cypress plank. The framework was designed in three-bay sections, each accommodating 20 rows of seats on the lower and 26 rows on the upper deck, extending to a height of nearly 100 ft. Of particular interest is the deck construction, made of precast concrete risers and treads bolted together. Despite two hurricanes and a major flood, only 75 working days were required from the setting of the first column base-plate to the completion of the 23,000 new seats.

23.81 heating and ventilation
GROUND FLOOR INSULATION

Concrete Floors for Basementless Houses. Circular F4.3. (Small Homes Council, University of Illinois, USA.)

Study of importance of type and placing of heat insulation under and at edge of solid ground floors.

There have been several recent American references to the importance of "edge-insulation" to concrete ground floors. This four-page bulletin illustrates nine floor constructions which have been tested, and draws certain conclusions from the results. Though it is not possible to draw direct comparisons between USA and England, a chart showing how to calculate heat loss for three types of floor for three temperature zones, the warmest of which begins to approach our own conditions, suggests that even in this country edge insulation might be worth while and should certainly be considered if floor panel heating is used.

26.38 services and equipment: miscellaneous
FIRE ALARMS

The Installation of Electrical Fire Alarms. Draft BS. C. of P. 327.404 and 402.501: 1948. (British Standards Institution. 4s.)

Importance of wide consultation. Survey of design requirements and much detail on call points, localization of calls, alarms and signals, auxiliary services, circuit designs, power supply and wiring systems. Structural accommodation and space requirements and arrangements for inspection and testing.

26.39 services and equipment: miscellaneous
DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Installation of Consumers' Electricity Supply Controls for Small Dwellings. (For AC Systems.) BS C. of P. 322.103: 1948. (British Standards Institution.)

Design considerations. Work on site.

The total number of codes of practice is now considerable. To keep in touch with all of them is difficult and to purchase them is expensive. It seems unfortunate, therefore, that it is considered necessary to have a separate code for this subject. The whole thing consists of three pages, of which one is concerned only with generalities. To pay 2s. for this seems excessive. There is a BS (1454:1948) which gives details of control units but in spite of this it would have been useful to architects if the code could have included at least a diagram showing overall size of the fitting. This would enable appropriate provision to be made without reference to the other document as well.

26.40 services and equipment: miscellaneous
ELECTRICITY CONTROL UNITS

Consumers' Electricity Control Units. BS 1454:1948. (British Standards Institution 3s.)

Primarily intended for domestic users. Units of three single-component parts and a composite unit fully described with dimensions.

This BS gives full details for standardisation of size and arrangement for the electricity intake and controls for homes and other small buildings and should be a valuable influence towards tidying what has too often been a rather haphazard arrangement of electrical gear. The dimensions given in diagrams allow space for all types of meter. The single box unit for housing all controls is recommended and it is noted that this may be recessed into a wall and dimensions for the necessary recess are given. There are full specifications for the requirements of the electrical apparatus which comprises three units; supply intake, main switch and earth leakage circuit-breaker and circuit fuses.

28.8 miscellaneous
DOCUMENTATION

Management Abstracts. British Institute of Management. (The Institute, London. Vol. 1, No. 1, September, 1948. 3s. Ann. sub., 30s.)

First issue of new monthly abstract journal covering current developments in management science as discussed in British and foreign publications. Individual abstracts classified to Universal Decimal Classification and arranged under certain general headings. Some tables and charts. Contents list. Well presented.

The new journal covers a wide range of subjects, some of which are of interest to architects and planners. The general headings refer to management and organisation, works and financial management, personnel and welfare, distributive services, transport, statistics, and public administration. Of special interest in this particular number are an Australian article on trends in factory sizes, a Ministry of Labour Gazette statistical survey of the manufacturing industries in Great Britain, and a Swedish report on the progress in regional planning as demonstrated by TVA.

The classified abstracts are compiled from periodical literature and followed by a section entitled Book Notes. This section is not classified at all, and it is difficult to see why these notes are kept separate. The inclusion of a contents list giving abstract titles is useful. It would, however, be more helpful if a publication of this kind included a monthly subject index, possibly cumulative, utilising the Universal Decimal Classification numbers provided.

The form printed below is to assist readers requiring up-to-date information on building products and services. Complete and post it to The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, and the advertisers listed will be asked to supply information direct.

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Announcements

The Board of Trade announce that the Edinburgh Area (No. 13) Office and District (No. 1) Pitwood Office of the Timber Control has moved from their present offices in York Buildings to 29, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh. The telephone number and telegraphic address remain unchanged.

Messrs. Chisarc and Shell "D," proprietors of the original Zeiss Dywidag Barrel Vault Roofing system, have removed from 19, Oldhall Street, Liverpool 3, to 58, Rodney Street, Liverpool 1. Telephone: Royal 4933.

Mr. G. M. Hirsch, D.R.R.G., L.S.B., F.I.I.A., architect and town planner, has opened an office at 35, Chowringhee, Calcutta 16, India, and would be glad to receive trade catalogues of goods and materials that can be exported and are suitable to the Indian climate, mainly concerning office and factory buildings

The King has approved the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to the Institution of Municipal Engineers. The granting of a Royal Charter comes in the seventy-fifth year of the Institution's history. Members and Associate Members of the Chartered Institution will be entitled to the designation "Chartered Municipal Engineer."

Mr. T. R. Gibson, A.R.I.B.A., has returned to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, to take up a new appointment, covering Housing and Town Planning, with the Commonwealth Government. For the past four years he has been County Planning Officer with the Londonderry County Council, Northern Ireland.

Following the recent reorganization of De La Rue Gas Development Limited, the directors state that the company will continue to proceed with the development and manufacture of all its products, including De La Rue Multipoint gas water heaters, infra-red drying equipment, Perfecta gas thermostats, gas cookers and gas grillers. Mr. Leopold Friedman has ceased to be a director of De La Rue Gas Development Limited, and Thos. Potterton (Heating Engineers), Ltd., but will retain his seat on the Board of Thomas De La Rue & Company Limited.

Forest Products Research Bulletin No. 18, *Commercial Mahoganies and Allied Timbers* (1938), some years out of print, has now been re-issued by the Stationery Office, price 2s. (or 2s. 3d. post free). The bulletin summarizes information on the various timbers marketed as mahogany, describing their salient characteristics, geographical distribution, and sources of supply. Illustrations enabling the timbers to be identified are also included.

Lt.-Colonel K. E. Boome, Assistant Director of the International Road Federation (European and Eastern Region), has left London by air on a tour which will include New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, and Pakistan. The object of his tour is to make contact with all bodies interested in roads and the promotion of road development in these countries.

Mr. G. S. Wheeldon, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., F.V.I., has been appointed Chief Estate Officer in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. He joined the Ministry in 1945 after being invalided out of the Army, in which he served throughout the war. Before the war he was in private practice with the firm which continues to bear his name. He is a past president of the Valuers' Institute.

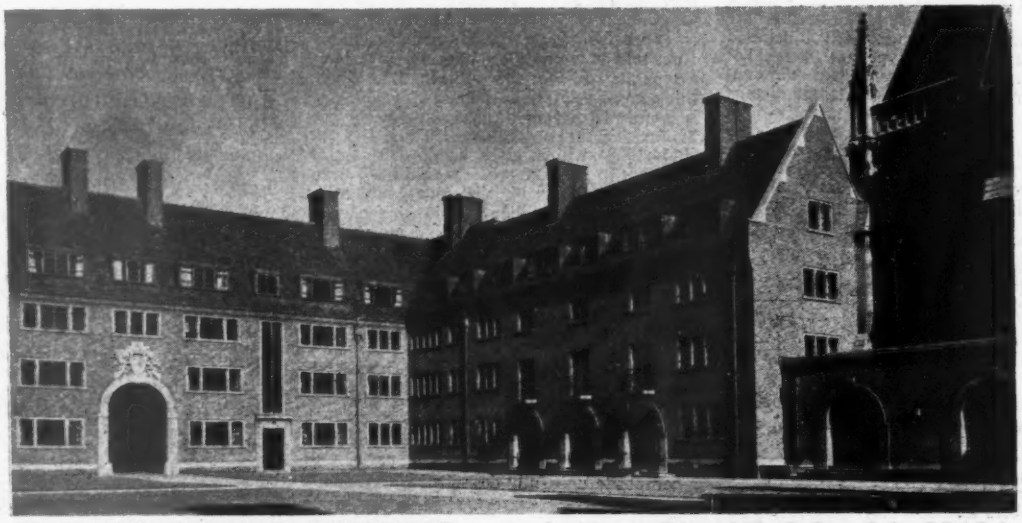
Mr. Geoffrey Mullins, F.R.I.B.A., has moved to 24, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8339.

Mr. D. E. Harrington, F.R.I.B.A., has moved to 24, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8339.

Mr. H. Hubbard Ford, F.R.I.B.A., of 24, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne, has opened a Branch Office at 51, Church Road, Hove, 3, Sussex, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, data, etc.

Buildings Illustrated

St. John's College, Cambridge (pages 397-402). Architect: Edward Maufe, R.A., F.R.I.B.A. General Contractors: Messrs. Coulson & Son. Sub-contractors: bricks, Finnis & Ruault, Hunziker (Gt. Britain), Ltd., J. & W. Henderson, Ltd.; stone, Joseph Brooke & Sons, Ltd.; J. Bysouth, Ltd.; tiles, R. Y. Ames; patent glazing, Pilkington Bros., Ltd., J. A. King & Co. Ltd.; woodblock flooring, Hollis Bros., Ltd.; patent flooring, Kleine Co. Ltd.; central heating, Hope's Heating & Lighting, Ltd.; grates, Bratt Colbran, Ltd.; electric wiring, Rashleigh Phipps & Co. Ltd.; electric light fixtures, Heal & Son, Ltd., Troughton & Young, Ltd.; ventilation, Greenwood's Ventilating Co.; sanitary fittings, John Bolding & Sons; door furniture, James Gibbons, Ltd.; casements, C. E. Welstead, Ltd.; cycle racks, Lockerbie & Wilkinson; telephones, Siemens Brothers & Co. Ltd.; railings and gates, H. H. Martyn & Co. Ltd., Wainwright & Waring; rolling shutters, Bolton Gate Co. Ltd.; plaster, G. Cook & Sons, Ltd.; decorative plaster, Hy-Rib Sales; metalwork, J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd.; joinery, Haggis, Ltd.; John P. White & Sons, Ltd.; cork tiling, G. Stephenson & Co. Ltd., Carter & Co. Ltd., Art Pavements and Decorations; furniture, Gordon Russell: trees, Hillier, of Winchester; cloakroom fittings, T. R. Freeman; lifts, Marryat & Scott; sculpture by the late Eric Gill, A.R.A., Alfred Hardiman, R.A., Charles Wheeler, C.B.E., R.A., and Vernon Hill.



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE Architect: Edward Maufe Esq., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

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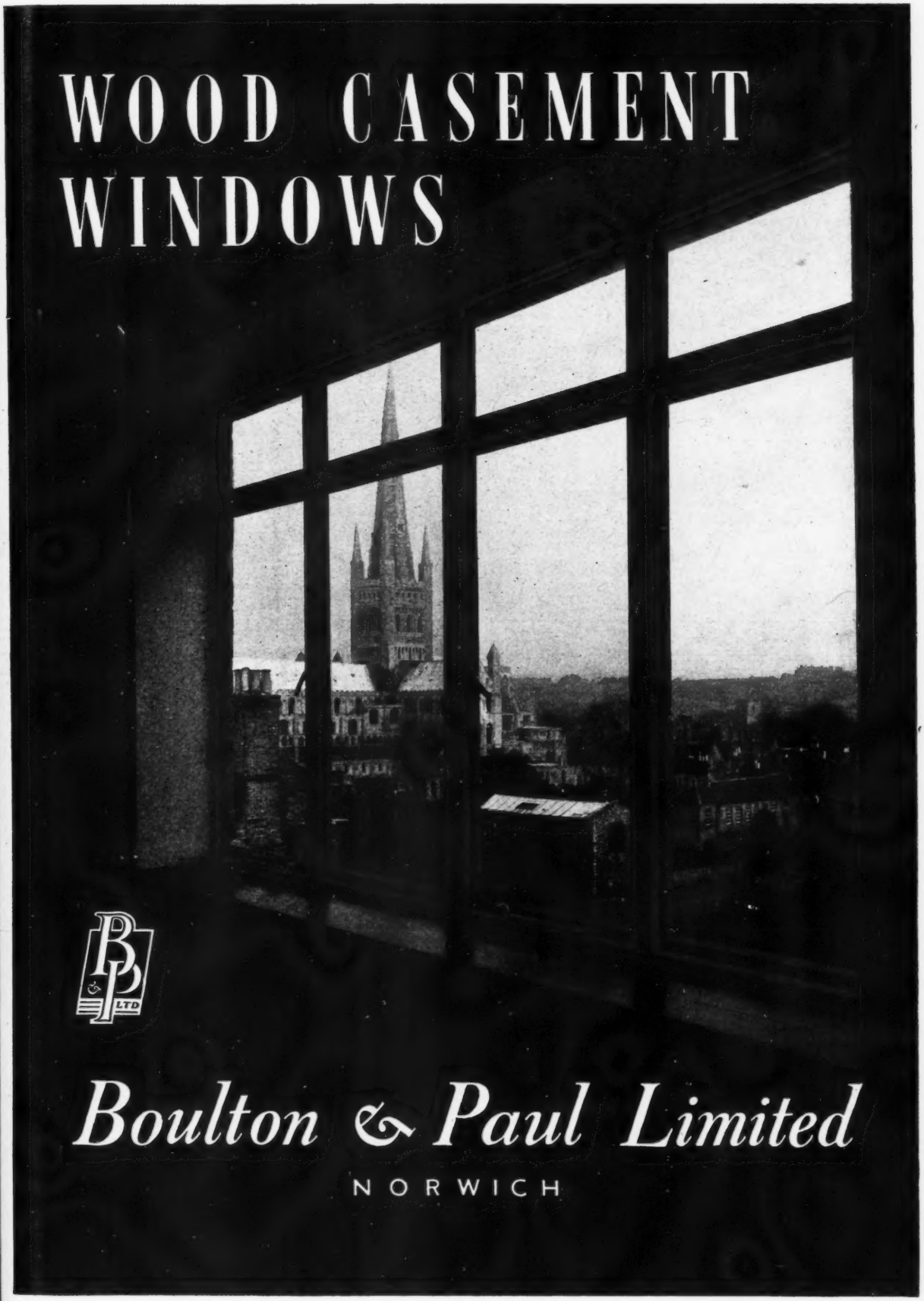
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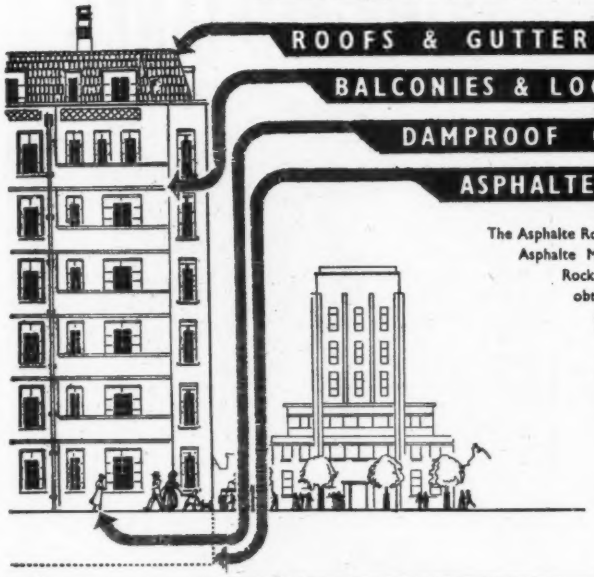
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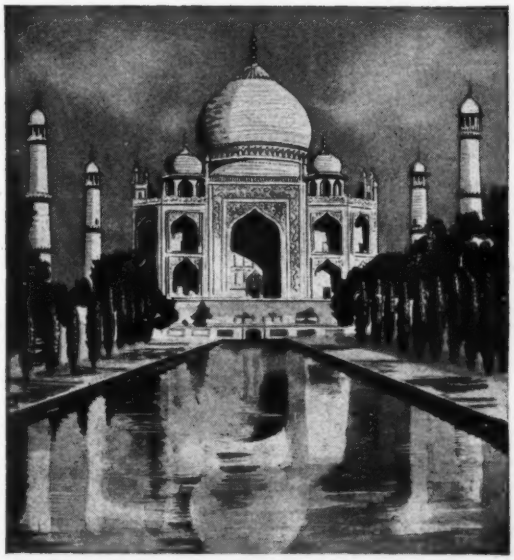
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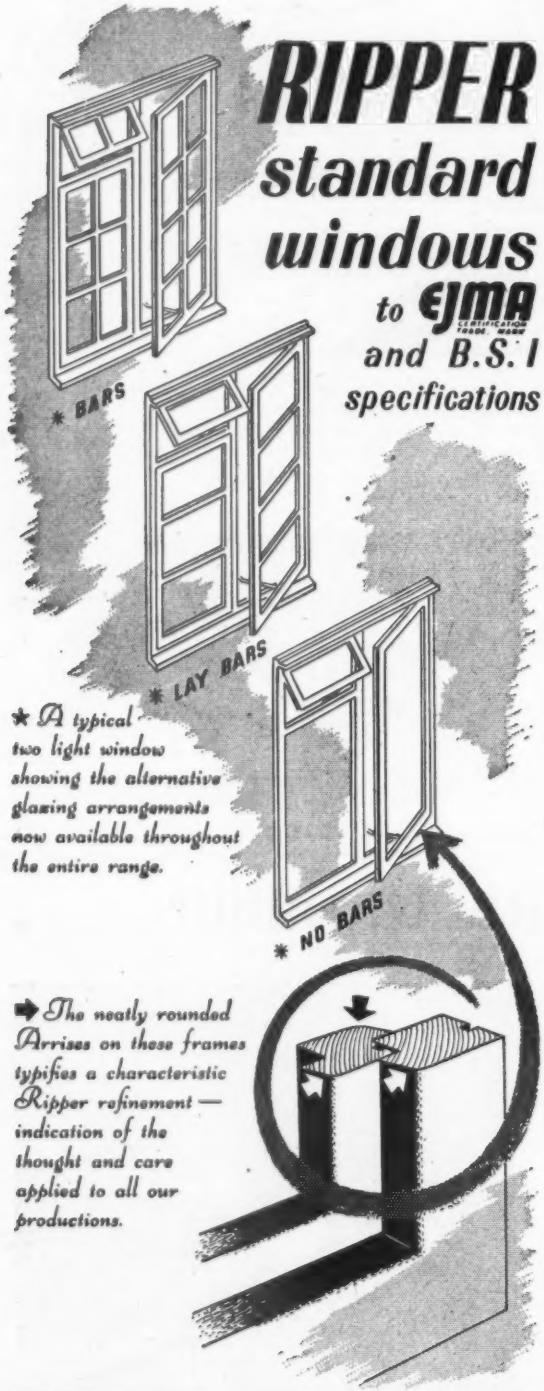
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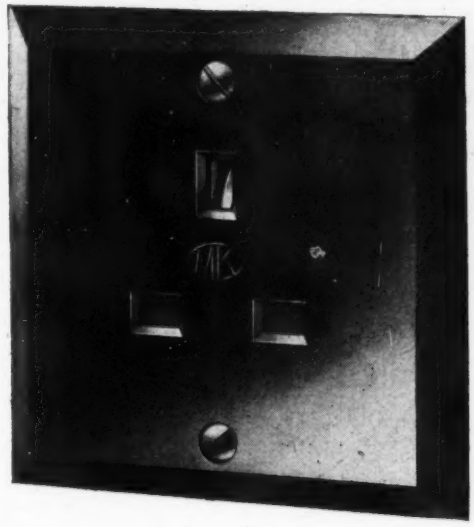
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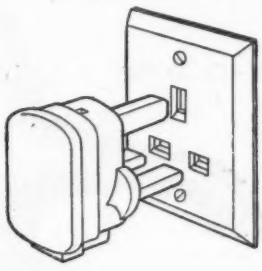
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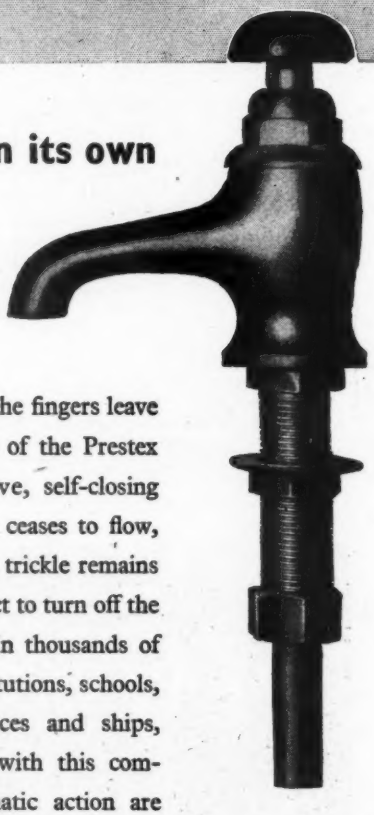
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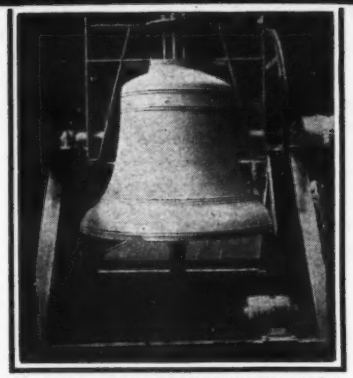
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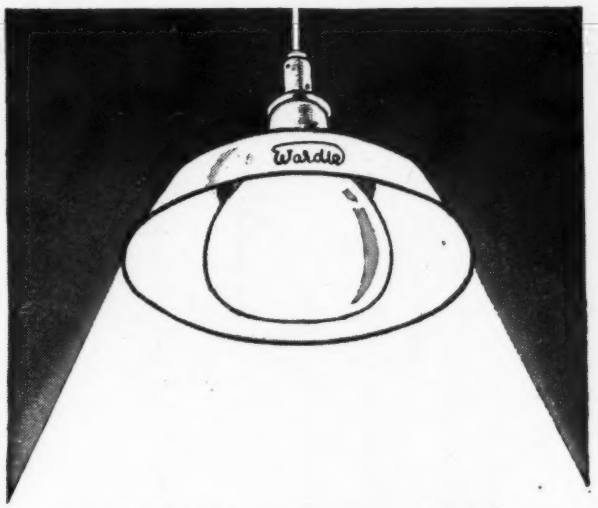
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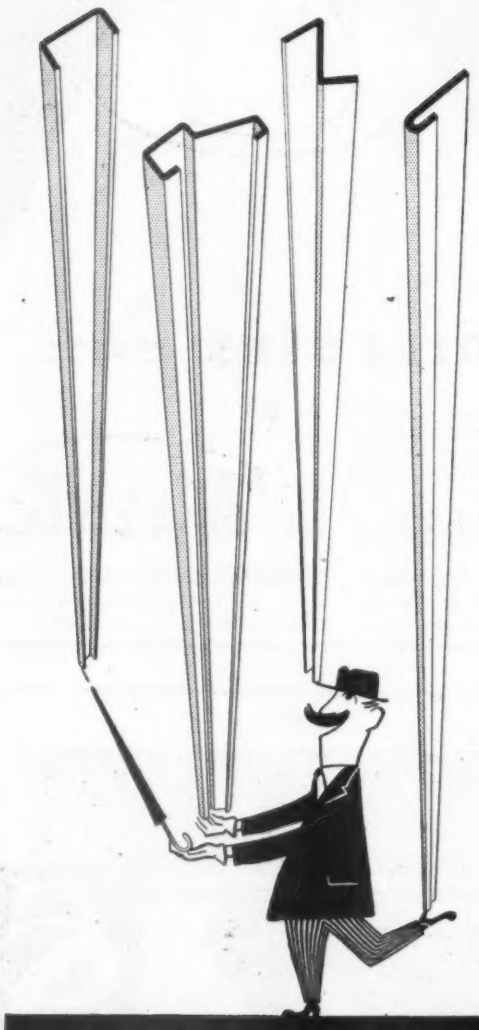
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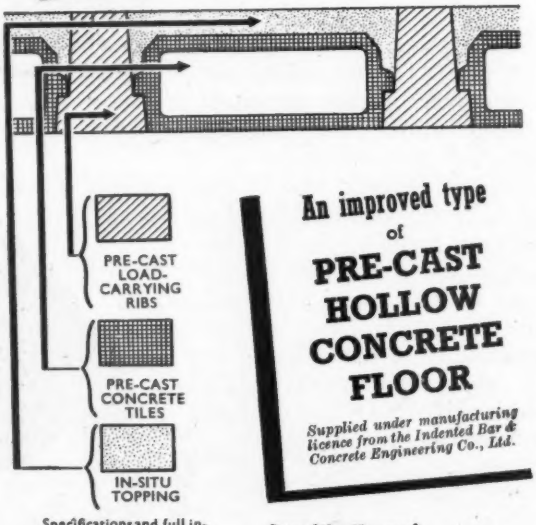


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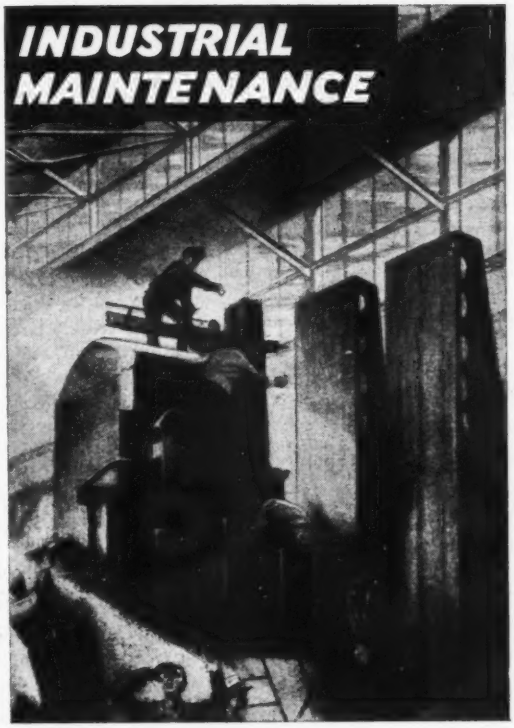
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, and should reach there by first post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's paper.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address given above.

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the age of 18 and 50, inclusive, or a woman between the age of 18 and 40, inclusive, unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

Public and Official Announcements

6 lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. ADDRESS: EMPLOYMENT REGISTER, WREN PARK, WHITELEAFE. Tel.: Uplands 0935. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
HOUSING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Applications are invited for positions of Architectural Assistant, at salaries of up to £580 a year. Commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience, and qualified candidates will be eligible for appointment to the permanent staff of the Department on the occurrence of vacancies. Engagement will involve Superannuation contributions at the rate of 6 per cent. of salary.

Successful candidates will be required to undertake the design, layout, and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats), and will be employed in the Housing Architect's division.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Canvassing disqualifies. (870). 1032

ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the County Architect's Department:—

(*a*) DEPUTY COUNTY ARCHITECT. Salary Grade VIII, commencing at £685 per annum and rising to £760 per annum. Applicants should be Registered Architects and Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with considerable experience in the design of educational buildings, handling of contracts, and the supervision of technical staff.

(*b*) TWO SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary Grade VI, commencing at £595 per annum and rising to £660 per annum. Applicants should be Registered Architects and members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with experience in the design of educational buildings, preparation of working drawings, and supervision of buildings in course of erection.

(*c*) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary Grade III, commencing at £450 per annum and rising to £495 per annum. Applicants should have good experience of work undertaken by a Local Authority, and preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(*d*) ONE JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary Grade I, commencing at £390 per annum and rising to £435 per annum. Applicants should have had good training in general architectural work and be capable of preparing working drawings and details under supervision.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the successful candidates passing a medical examination. The appointments are also subject to three months' notice on either side in the case of appointment (*a*) and to one month's notice on either side in the case of appointments (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

Applications in plain envelopes, appropriately endorsed, stating age, training, qualifications, experience, and past and present appointments, and giving the names of two referees and accompanied by a copy of one testimonial, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, 8th November, 1948.

WILLIAM JONES,
Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Llangefni, Anglesey.
October, 1948. 590

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—

QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by Public Works Service, Malaya, for three years, with possibility of permanency. Commencing salary according to experience in scale $5,160 to $10,800 a year, plus expatriation pay of between $1,080 and $1,980 a year, plus cost-of-living allowance of up to $4,500 a year. (Malayan dollar equals 2s.4d.) Free passages. Candidates, age 25-30, should be Chartered Quantity Surveyors, and have had two years' experience, after pupilage, in all aspects of the work. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N//18275/3D on both letter and envelope. 625

HUNTINGDONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the County Architect's Department:—

(*a*) ONE SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade VI, £596, rising to £660 p.a.

(*b*) ONE SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade V, £520, rising to £570 p.a.

(*c*) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade IV, £480, rising to £525 p.a.

(*d*) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade III, £450, rising to £495 p.a.

(*e*) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade II, £420, rising to £465 p.a.

(*f*) ONE JUNIOR QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT. Grades I and II of the Miscellaneous Division, £315, rising to £420 p.a.

Applicants for (*a*) and (*b*) should hold the appropriate professional qualifications, and have a good general experience in design and construction, together with experience in Local Government office work.

All appointments are terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Application forms may be obtained from, and when completed must be returned to, Mr. T. H. Longstaff, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., County Architect, Walden House, Huntingdon, by not later than Tuesday, 9th November, 1948.

JOHN KELLY,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Buildings, Huntingdon. 617

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.
HOUSING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(*a*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade V. Salary £520-£570 per annum.

(*b*) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. A.P.T., Grade V. Salary £520-£570 per annum.

Candidates for appointment (*a*) must be Registered Architects, with practical experience in the design and construction of houses, the preparation of layouts for large estates, and the control of contracts.

Candidates for appointment (*b*) should be Members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, and have experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, specifications, estimates, and the settlement of final accounts for large housing schemes.

The above appointments are in accordance with the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, must reach me not later than Wednesday, 10th November, 1948.

J. E. RICHARDS,
Town Clerk.

The Guildhall, Nottingham. 560

CITY AND COUNTY OF CANTERBURY.

Applications are invited for the position of TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT, in the office of the City Surveyor. Applicants must have had experience in the carrying out of basic surveys, the replanning of built-up areas, and have sound knowledge of control and development procedure. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a recognized planning qualification. The salary will be in accordance with A.P.T., Grade Va (£550-£610). The appointment is to the permanent staff under the direction of the Joint Planning Officers, is subject to one month's notice on either side, and to a successful medical examination. Arrangements are being made for housing accommodation. Applications, endorsed "Town Planning Assistant," giving age, full particulars of experience and qualifications, and names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be received by Mr. H. M. Enderby, O.B.E., M.I.Mun.E., City Surveyor and Joint Planning Officer, not later than the 6th November, 1948.

J. BOYLE,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Canterbury.
15th October, 1948. 592

CITY OF ROCHESTER.

Applications are invited for the following appointment in the City Surveyor's Department:—

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade II, £420×£15—£465.

Candidates should have passed the examination for Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold an equivalent qualification.

The appointment will be subject to:—

(1) The scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services.

(2) The Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to Lt.-Col. W. Law, M.I.C.E., City Surveyor, 66, Maidstone Road, Rochester, not later than 8th November, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification.

JOHN L. PERCIVAL,
Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Rochester.
16th October, 1948. 591

Amended Advertisement.

BOROUGH OF WATFORD.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

Applications are invited for the above appointment within Grade VII, A.P.T., salary £635-£710, according to qualifications and experience.

The appointment is temporary, but is expected to last two years.

Applicants should hold an appropriate professional qualification, and be accustomed to the preparation of Bills of Quantities and Specifications, and the measuring up and settlement of accounts in connection with building work.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the undersigned, Town Hall, Watford, and must be returned to him not later than Friday, 5th November, 1948, endorsed "Temporary Assistant Quantity Surveyor."

F. C. SAGE, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.Mun.E.,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Town Hall, Watford.
October, 1948. 616

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENTS OF ARCHITECTURAL STAFF.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff of the Architect's Department:—

(*a*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VI, £595-£660.

(*b*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade V, £520-£570.

(*c*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade IV, £480-£525.

(*d*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Grade I, £390-£435.

(*e*) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade VIII, £685-£760.

(*f*) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Grade VI, £595-£660.

(*g*) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade V, £520-£570.

(*h*) HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. Grade VI, £595-£660.

(*i*) HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. Grade V, £520-£570.

(*j*) ESTIMATING ASSISTANT. Grade VI, £595-£660.

The scales are those of the A.P. and T. Division of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service.

Candidates for Architectural appointments (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) must be Registered Architects and Associates of the R.I.B.A., and should have had good training and adequate experience in the design and construction of modern buildings, particularly in regard to School buildings.

Candidates for Architectural appointments (*d*) must have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A.

Candidates for appointments as Quantity Surveyors (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) must be Chartered Quantity Surveyors of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Section), and should be capable of undertaking all stages of the work in the preparation of specifications and bills of quantities, including preliminary estimates, preparation and statement of final accounts, site measurements, and the preparation of interim surveys, and should have had extensive experience in this work.

Candidates for appointments (*h*) and (*i*) must be Members or Associate Members of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and be fully experienced in the design and supervision of modern heating, hot water and ventilating systems for all types of County Buildings. Experience in the design of electrical installations and the mechanical equipment of buildings will be considered an advantage.

Candidates for appointment (*j*) must be Members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Section), experienced in current pricing of building trades work. Will be required to price items of Bills of Quantities, arrive at a total tender, and will be responsible for maintaining records and details of actual and estimated prices of measured building work.

The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, to the staffing regulations of the County Council from time to time in force, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to one calendar month's notice on either side. Successful candidates for the permanent appointments will be required to pass a medical examination.

Candidates must not be over 45 years of age, but this condition may be relaxed in the case of a person already in the service of the Authority, or a specially suitable candidate employed by another Local Authority. In the case of ex-Service applicants, the age limit will be raised by the number of years served in H.M. Forces during the late war.

Applications for any of the above-named appointments, on forms which may be obtained from L. R. Gower, F.R.I.B.A., Glamorgan County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff, must be returned to him in sealed envelopes, appropriately endorsed, within 21 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

A. CLIFFORD WALTER,
Deputy Clerk of the County Council.

Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff
8th October, 1948. 551

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for two established appointments as Architectural Assistants in the Borough Architect's Department. One appointment will be in accordance with Grade A.P.T., VI (£625-£690 per annum inclusive), and the other appointment within Grades A.P.T., V-VI (£550-£690 per annum inclusive), according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates should have had good professional training, experience with a Local Authority in housing schemes, the layout of estates, general architectural design, and the control of staff. Preference will be given to Associates of the R.I.B.A.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Architect, and must be returned to the undersigned not later than 10th November, 1948.

By Order,
R. H. JERMAN,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Wandsworth, S.W.18.
18th October, 1948. 651

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Applications are invited for the following whole-time appointments on the permanent staff of the City Architectural Department:—

(*a*) TWO QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary grade, A.P.T., VII, commencing at £635 per annum and rising to £710 per annum.

Candidates should be Professional Associates of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Division).

(*b*) ONE QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary grade, A.P.T., IV, commencing at £480 per annum and rising to £525 per annum.

(*c*) ONE QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary grade, A.P.T., III, commencing at £450 per annum and rising to £495 per annum.

For (*b*) and (*c*) candidates should preferably have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Division), and should be capable of taking off quantities and working up for contracts of medium size.

The posts are subject to one month's notice on either side and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, as amended in regard to annuities to widows by the Coventry Corporation Act, 1936, and a satisfactory certificate will be requisite from the Council's medical referee. The successful male applicants will be required to contribute to the Coventry Municipal Officers' Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund.

Salary increments are subject to satisfactory service.

Applications for all the above appointments must be made on the forms obtainable from the undersigned, and should be returned completed, together with copies of not more than two recent testimonials, or names of two persons to whom reference may be made, not later than Friday, 5th November, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

D. E. E. GIBSON,
City Architect.

1a, Warwick Row, Coventry.
21st October, 1948. 569

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.
WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Senior Assistant Engineer, on the permanent staff of the City Engineer, Surveyor and Water Engineer. The appointment will be at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T., V, of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, commencing at £520 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to a maximum of £570 per annum.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or the Institution of Structural Engineers, and have considerable experience in the design and construction of reinforced concrete structures.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be delivered not later than noon on Monday, 1st November, 1948, endorsed "Appointment of Senior Assistant Engineer."

J. BRIERLEY, A.M.I.C.E., F.G.S.,
City Engineer, Surveyor and Water Engineer.

11th October, 1948. 554

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Required at Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4, to commence as soon as possible:—

(*a*) SENIOR ASSISTANT IN ARCHITECTURE. Applicants should be Fellows or Associates of R.I.B.A.—a degree or diploma of a recognized school a recommendation.

(*b*) SENIOR ASSISTANT IN SURVEYING. Applicants should be Fellows or Associates of R.I.C.S.

Burnham scale salary, £700—£25—£800, with London allowance and training and graduate additions as appropriate. Application forms and further particulars (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Principal at the school, returnable by 17th November, 1948. (2080) 603

BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointment in the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The salary will be Grade VII of the A.P.T. Division of the National Joint Council Scales, plus the appropriate London weighting.

Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, and should be returned to the undersigned not later than 9 a.m. on Monday, the 15th November, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

GORDON H. TAYLOR,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Palmers Green, London, N.13.
18th October, 1948. 634

NORTHERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Applications are invited for the post of ARCHITECT to the above Board.

Candidates, who should not be more than 45 years of age, must possess a recognized qualification in architecture.

The salary will be at the rate of £750×£30 to £1,000 per annum. The post is a superannuated one in terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) (Superannuation) Regulations, 1948, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

The post will be terminable by three months' notice on either side.

Schedules of application can be obtained from the undersigned, and should be submitted to him together with the names of three referees, not later than Friday, 19th November, 1948.

A. M. FRASER, M.D.,
Secretary and Administrative Medical Officer.

Raigmore Hospital, Inverness. 633

£425×£25—£600, plus bonus. Good County post offered to young CHARTERED ARCHITECT or ENGINEER in County Planning Office in N. Ireland. Car allowance, and post pensionable after qualifying for A.M.T.P.I. Excellent Flat at nominal rent in County town. Form of application with conditions from Box 613.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, at a salary in accordance with Grade V, A.P.T., of the National Scales (£520, rising to £570 per annum). Previous Municipal experience is not essential providing the candidates have had sound architectural experience.

The position is a superannuated one.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present position and salary and experience, and accompanied by copies of recent testimonials and appropriately endorsed, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 10th November, 1948.

R. de Z. HALL,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Halifax.
16th October, 1948. 619

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.
CITY PLANNING OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(*a*) DEPUTY CITY PLANNING OFFICER. Salary of £780-£900 per annum.

Applicants must be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and should preferably hold a recognized qualification in Architecture, Engineering or Surveying.

(*b*) TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Grade VI. £595-£660 per annum.

(*c*) TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Grade V, £525-£570 per annum.

(*d*) ONE GENERAL ASSISTANT. Grade I, £390-£435 per annum.

(*e*) TWO GENERAL ASSISTANTS. General Division. £135-£385 per annum, according to age.

Knowledge of current Town Planning practice is essential, and candidates for Grade VI and V positions should possess appropriate technical qualifications.

The City Planning Department is charged with the duties of preparing the Development Survey and Plan and administering Planning Control under the 1947 Act, and with the preparation of detailed reconstruction proposals for a Declaratory Area of 430 acres in the centre of the City.

The appointments will be subject to:—

(*a*) The National Scheme of Conditions of Service.

(*b*) The provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

(*c*) The successful candidates passing satisfactorily a medical examination by the Corporation's Medical Referee.

(*d*) Termination by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, present position, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three responsible persons to whom reference may be made, must be delivered to the undersigned, clearly marked "City Planning Appointment," not later than the 30th November, 1948.

V. BLANCHARD,
Town Clerk.

City Council Chambers, Southsea.
21st October, 1948. 645

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from persons with the appropriate practical experience for the appointment of CLERKS OF WORKS, in the County Architect's Department.

The salary will be Grade III, £450, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £495, plus London allowance of £30 per annum.

The duties will involve in turn supervision of the whole of the works normally carried out by the County Architect, *i.e.*, major works, minor works of adaptations, and maintenance repairs.

No housing will be available, and the Clerk of Works, who will be on the permanent staff of the Council, will be required to reside in the district for which he is appointed.

Vacancies will shortly occur in the following Divisions:—

North Central,
North-Western,
Southern.

The successful applicants will be required to have received a good practical training in one of the recognized crafts of the Building Trade, and have had a number of years of supervisory experience.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1937, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, Surrey County Council, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, not later than the 13th November, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate from consideration.

DUDLEY AUKLAND,
Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames. 638

BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the Borough Surveyor's Department, for the period of approximately three years, on Grade IV (£480-£525) of the National Scheme. Successful candidates will be required to contribute under the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act, 1937, and to pass a medical examination. Applicants should state, in addition to the usual particulars, whether to their knowledge they are related to any member or Senior officer of the Council. Applications, together with copies of not more than three testimonials, should be delivered to Mr. H. P. Bishop, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells, not later than Wednesday, 10th November, 1948.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells. 637

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.
HOUSING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade A.P.T., VII, salary £635-£710 p.a.

Candidates must be registered architects, with practical experience in the design and construction of houses and flats, and the preparation of layouts for large estates.

The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the drawing office, and some administrative experience will therefore be an advantage.

The above appointment is in accordance with the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1947.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach me not later than Thursday, 18th November, 1948.

J. E. RICHARDS,
Town Clerk.

The Guildhall, Nottingham. 636

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.
TORQUAY DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the post of BUILDING SURVEYOR for the Group Hospitals (885 beds) and Clinics. Salary £620×£25—£720.

Candidates should possess one of the following qualifications, *viz.*: Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Associateship of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and preferably have a knowledge and experience of the administration of Building Bye-Laws, the Town Planning Acts, and the general work of a Building Surveyor's office. He will be responsible for advising on planning proposals, co-ordinating work, and the maintenance of the fabric of the buildings and of their Services. Officers who are transferable within the meaning of Section 68 (i) (a) of the National Health Service Act may opt to retain their existing salaries and conditions of service. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and will be subject to the National Health Service Superannuation regulations.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and present and past appointments, and giving the names of three referees, should reach the undersigned on or before Tuesday, 9th November, 1948, under cover endorsed "Building Surveyor."

E. L. GRIST,
Secretary.

62/64, East Street, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.
20th October, 1948. 628

BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the post of Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the A.P.T. Division of the National Consolidated Scale, commencing at £480 per annum and rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £525 per annum. Applicants for the post must be registered architects and preferably Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The appointment is to the Council's permanent staff and is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service. The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination, and the Council will, if necessary, arrange for a house to be provided for him.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," must be in writing, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and must reach me not later than Monday, 8th November next. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be regarded as a disqualification.

H. ISHERWOOD,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Rawtenstall, Rossendale, Lancs.
16th October, 1948. 612

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF PLANNING STAFF.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, which are on the permanent establishment of the County Planning Department. The posts are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicants will be required to act under the direction of the County Planning Officer, and, in the case of Area appointments, under the direction of the Area Planning Officer, in the preparation of a Development Plan for the County, and the control of development under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

(*a*) RESEARCH ASSISTANT. Salary A.P.T., VIII (£685-£760). Headquarters Office, Chester.

Duties will include the co-relation of basic surveys, statistics supplied by Government Departments and other bodies, and surveys for specific purposes, *e.g.*, mineral, industrial, population, historical, etc.

Preference will be given to candidates possessing a degree of a British University in Geography or Economics, and having practical experience in research and survey work. Ability in statistical analysis and graphic representation will be an advantage.

(*b*) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT, Chester. Salary A.P.T., V-VI (£520-£660).

Applicants should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and preference will be given to those possessing an additional recognized qualification in architecture or engineering. They must also have had considerable experience in all aspects of statutory planning, development control, and planning procedure.

(*c*) PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Salary A.P.T., III-IV (£450-£525).

Applicants for these positions should have obtained the Intermediate examination (or equivalent) of one of the recognized Institutions, and preference will be given to candidates who have had training in architecture and some experience in Town and Country Planning.

The successful applicants will be stationed in the following areas:—Chester, Northwich, Nantwich, Stockport and Altrincham, and all applications should indicate the applicant's preference.

(*d*) JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Salary A.P.T., I-II (£390-£465).

Applicants should have had training in a planning, architectural, surveying or engineering office.

The successful applicants will be stationed in Chester and Stockport, and all applications should therefore indicate the applicant's preference.

Forms of application, together with details of the duties and conditions attaching to the appointments, may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.

The last date for the receipt of completed applications is the 10th November, 1948.

KENNETH O. MALE,
County Planning Officer.

Bridgegate House, Lower Bridge Street,
Chester. 606

CITY OF LEEDS.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF WORKS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Deputy Director of Works, at a salary scale of £700-£800 per annum.

Candidates must be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and possess sound experience in the maintenance, alteration and adaptation of all types of buildings as applied to a large local authority, together with organizing and administrative ability, and experience in the management of building contracts.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and past and present appointments (with salaries), together with copies of three recent testimonials, to be delivered to the undersigned in an envelope endorsed "Deputy Director of Works," not later than Monday, 8th November, 1948.

H. R. HUDSON, L.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I.,
Director of Works.

City of Leeds Works Department,
Sweet Street, Leeds, 11. 618

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
A.P.T., III (£450-£495).

Particulars of the above appointment and forms of application, which must be returned by 8th November, may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applicants should have had considerable experience in design, construction and specification writing.

C. E. VIVIAN ROWE,
Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Northampton. 615

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—

BUILDING SURVEYOR required by the Hong Kong Government Public Works Department for three years, with prospect of permanency. Commencing salary, including expatriation pay, according to qualifications and experience in the scale $1,046 a month, rising to $1,820 a month. In addition a cost-of-living allowance of up to $425 a month is payable. (The Government rate of exchange is at present 16 dollars to the £, but is liable to alteration.) Free passages. Candidates, not over 40 years of age, must be Chartered Surveyors, preferably in both the Building and Quantities Divisions, and have had at least five years' experience in a City Engineer's or similar office dealing with the approval of plans for the construction of building, including reinforced concrete framed structures. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/23704/3D on both letter and envelope. 624

COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.
COUNTY ARCHITECT.
COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited for the posts of:—
(1) County Architect, and
(2) County Planning Officer.

In the case of the post of County Architect applicants must hold recognized qualifications in architecture, and in the case of the post of County Planning Officer applicants must hold recognized qualifications in planning.

The salary scale in respect of each appointment is £1,200 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to £1,500 per annum. Placing on the scale may be granted as determined by the Council. Each appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the successful applicants will require to submit to and pass a medical examination. Forms of application and relative conditions relating to each appointment may be obtained from the underaigned, with whom completed application forms should be lodged not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, 19th November, 1948.

Canvassing of members of the Council, directly or indirectly, in connection with either appointment shall disqualify the candidate.

CHAS. HORNAL,
County Clerk.

County Buildings, 22, Union Terrace,
Aberdeen.
18th October, 1948. 622

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

The above County Council invites applications for the under-mentioned appointments in the County Architect's Department, Wrexham, *viz.*:—

ONE SECTIONAL ARCHITECT. A.P.T. Division, Grade VIII. Salary £685-£760 per annum.

Candidates must be Associates R.I.B.A., and must have had thorough training in architectural design and construction of modern school buildings, and other works carried out by Local Authorities, and must be capable of taking charge of Drawing Office Staff.

TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T. Division, Grade V. Salary £520-£570 per annum.

Preference will be given to Members of R.I.B.A., and candidates must have had sound experience in architectural design and in the preparation of working drawings, with full understanding of modern school construction.

TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T. Division, Grade IV. Salary £480-£525 per annum.

Preference will be given to Members of R.I.B.A., candidates must have had good experience in architectural design and in the preparation of working drawings.

ONE JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Misc. Division, Grade II. Salary £375-£420 per annum.

Applicant must be capable of preparing working drawings and have a good knowledge of building construction.

The appointments will be subject to termination by one month's notice on either side, and also to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination, and to reside in such place in the County as the County Council may direct.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and particulars of present and previous appointments, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to me, the undersigned, in a sealed envelope, endorsed with a description of the post applied for, by not later than the 12th day of November, 1948.

WILLIAM JONES,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Ruthin.
18th October, 1948. 614

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.
SCHOOL ARCHITECT'S SECTION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(*a*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Considerable experience in preparing working drawings and knowledge of specification writing required.

(*b*) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applicants should be of Inter. R.I.B.A. standard, with experience in preparing working drawings.

Salaries: (*a*) A.P.T., IV, £430×£15—£525 p.a.; (*b*) A.P.T., II, £420×£15—£465 p.a. In addition London weighting of £30 p.a. is paid (£20 p.a. if under 26 years of age).

The appointments are pensionable, subject to medical examination.

The Council does not offer living accommodation for these appointments.

Forms of application, obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, Katharine Street, Croydon (on sending stamped addressed foolscap envelope), must be returned to him not later than 13th November, 1948.

Canvassing will disqualify.

E. TABERNER,
Town Clerk.

October, 1948. 631

EAST BARNET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments:—

(*a*) CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade VI (£595-£650, consolidated), plus the appropriate London weighting and car allowance for a 10 h.p. car or under in accordance with the National Joint Council's Scale.

Applicants should hold an architectural qualification by examination, and preference will be given to those having previous experience with a Local Authority and in Town Planning.

(*b*) TWO ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS. Grade V (£520-£570, consolidated), plus the appropriate London weighting.

Applicants must have had considerable general experience in Municipal Engineering, and should be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or should hold the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal Engineers.

Housing accommodation will be rented to the successful applicants, if deemed necessary.

Each appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Forms of application should be obtained from the undersigned and returned by not later than Monday, 15th November, 1948.

C. M. BARNES, O.B.E., M.I.Mun.E., F.R.S.I.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Town Hall, Station Road, New Barnet,
Hertfordshire. 621

SOUTH-WEST DURHAM HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the post of HOSPITALS ENGINEER. The person appointed will be responsible to the Management Committee for the satisfactory operation and maintenance of the services of the 10 hospitals within the group, as well as being directly in charge of the engineering services in one of the hospitals. He should reside within easy reach of that hospital. He will be required to supervise the carrying out of works of engineering maintenance and to keep all records necessary for the effective and efficient control of the engineering staff, plant, services and equipment. He will also be responsible for the maintenance of the fabric of the buildings.

Applicants for this appointment should be mechanically trained, having served an apprenticeship, and should possess a qualification at least up to the standard of the Higher National Diploma in Mechanical Engineering, or equivalent in building design, construction, repair and maintenance.

The salary will be on the scale £620, rising by annual increments of £25 to £720 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947, and the successful applicant, if not a transferable officer within the meaning of Section 68(1)(a) of the National Health Service Act, will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be terminable by three months' notice on either side.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent, not later than Thursday, 11th November, 1948, to the Secretary of the Committee at The General Hospital, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. 647

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT, MON.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT on the permanent staff of the above Department. The salary is in accordance with Grade II (£420×£15—£465) of the A.P. and T. Division of the National Charter, and preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The successful candidate will be required to undergo a medical examination and to contribute to the Superannuation Scheme.

Applications, with names of three referees, to Mr. Johnson Blackett, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Town Hall, Newport, Mon., not later than Monday, the 8th November, 1948. 646

MONTGOMERYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the post of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT on the permanent staff. Salary in accordance with Grade II of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Joint Council Scale (£420×£15—£465). The appointment is subject to :—

(a) A Medical examination for the purpose of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and

(b) the Scheme of Conditions of Service prescribed by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services. Candidates should have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A. and have had general experience in design and construction, or have reached an equivalent standard. Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned, duly completed, not later than Saturday, 13th November, 1948. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

P. E. WHITE,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Welshpool.
22nd October, 1948. 658

FRIERN BARNET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Temporary Architectural Assistant, within the range of Grade V-A for the London area, £580-£640 gross.

The appointment will be subject to provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and is terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applicants should have professional experience, including considerable experience in housing work and membership of the R.I.B.A. will be an advantage.

Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and past appointments, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be made to J. Marshall, Esq., M.I.Mun.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, N.11, and should be received not later than 13th November, 1948.

G. T. FLETCHER,
Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Friern Barnet, N.11. 656

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, SALFORD.
Principal: P. F. R. VENABLES, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Applications are invited for the following full-time posts of Teachers in the Building and Civil Engineering Department.

(a) TEACHER OF BRICKWORK AND ANCILLARY SUBJECTS.

Applicants should possess the City and Guilds Full Technological Certificate in Brickwork, and have served an Apprenticeship as a Bricklayer. Considerable experience in practical brickwork is desirable. Qualifications in Masonry will be an additional recommendation.

(b) TEACHER OF GENERAL BUILDING SUBJECTS.

Applicants should possess a Higher National Diploma or a Higher National Certificate in Building. Teaching experience, full-time or part-time, is desirable, together with sound practical experience. A City and Guilds qualification in Builders' Quantities will be an additional recommendation.

Salaries for the above posts will be in accordance with the Burnham Technical Scale.

Forms of application, together with further particulars of the appointments, may be obtained from the Principal, Royal Technical College, Salford, 5, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

H. H. TOMSON, Clerk to the Governors. 632

CITY AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.
APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the appointment of Town Planning Officer to the Council at a salary of £1,250×£50—£1,500.

The Town Planning Officer will be responsible to the Council, through the Town Planning Committee, for the supervision control and administration of the Town Planning Department of the Council which deals with all matters relating to Town and Country Planning.

The appointment will be subject to the National Conditions of Service for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services; to such other conditions of service as have been specified from time to time by the Council; to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to three months' notice in writing on either side.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Further particulars of the appointment; the duties attaching to the post, and the conditions of service, are set out in a Memorandum relating to the appointment, which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications, on the form provided for the purpose, to be obtained at my office, must be sent to me within 21 days from the date of this advertisement, but in any case in time for delivery on or before the 30th November, 1948.

ERNEST H. BULLOCK.
Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull.
October, 1948. 657

BOROUGH OF NELSON.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the Borough Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade II of the National Scales, £420×£15—£465 (consolidated).

Candidates should have experience in housing and general works, and preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Inter. R.I.B.A. examination. Applications, giving detailed particulars of experience and qualifications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," with copies of three recent testimonials, to be delivered to the undersigned on or before Thursday, 11th November, 1948.

F. W. ROBERTS,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Nelson, Lancashire.
21st October, 1948. 653

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
VACANCIES FOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS AND ASSISTANTS IN ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

SURVEYOR. Grade III, £550×£25—£700 a year.

TEMPORARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANT :
(a) £440×£20—£580 a year.
(b) Up to 167s. 6d. a week.

Commencing rates according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates for Grade III positions should be Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and be experienced in abstracting and billing, estimating, interim valuations for payments on account, measuring, adjusting and agreeing final accounts, "taking off," and the preparation of Bills of Quantities. Other candidates should also have a working knowledge of these matters.

Successful candidates will be superannuable, and will be considered for permanent appointment as vacancies arise.

Application forms from Architect (Q), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Canvassing disqualifies. (2091) 639

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

Vacancies for Temporary posts :—
(a) TWO SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS;
(b) ONE PLANNING ASSISTANT; and
(c) TWO DRAUGHTSMEN.

The Housing Director proposes to make appointments to the above-named temporary posts. Applications on the prescribed form are invited from persons desirous of being appointed.

The salary for post (a) will be £13 to £15 per week; for post (b) £9 10s. to £13 per week, and for post (c) £5 15s. to £7 10s. per week.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom completed application forms should be lodged not later than 12 noon on the 13th November, 1948.

PATRICK O'BYRNE,
Chief Housing Officer.

Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward St., Dublin.
20th October, 1948. 648

CARDIGANSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of PLANNING ASSISTANT, A.P.T., Grade I (£390×£15—£435), in the Development Survey Section of the above department.

Applicant must have had previous planning experience, and preference will be given those who have passed the Intermediate examination of the Town Planning or other Technical Institution.

The successful candidate will be engaged on the preparation of the County Development Plan, and experience in the preparation of estate layouts for Municipal and other housing development, including ancillary social services connected therewith is essential.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, the National Joint Council's Scheme of conditions of Service, the passing of a satisfactory medical examination, and to one month's notice on either side.

Applications should give details of age, whether married or single, education, technical training, qualifications, present and previous appointments, and experience. Copy of one recent testimonial and name and address of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be submitted. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 11th November, 1948.

NORMAN GREENWOOD,
Acting Clerk to the Committee.

Cambrian Chambers, Aberystwyth.
21st October, 1948. 659

Partnerships and Financial

6 lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

A R.I.B.A. (45), with established Northern practice, wishes to obtain Partnership or take full charge of a similar practice in West of England. Box 555.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR, with small but growing practice, would like to meet another in similar position, or one who contemplates free-lancing, with a view to combining. Member of R.I.C.S. preferred. Box 571

Architectural Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under, 8s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required immediately; salary according to qualifications and experience. Johns & Slater, F./A.R.I.B.A., 8, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich. 1819

REQUIRED ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT in Manchester area; should be qualified; state salary required and experience. Box 532.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (TWO), Seniors, required for Dublin City office; expert knowledge working drawings, building construction and alteration work; 10 years' experience essential; salary £500. Box 566.

SHOPFITTING DRAUGHTSMEN; state whether experience mainly architectural, building or design; also age and salary. A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham, 19. 573

EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required for large scale work; salary according to qualifications and degree of responsibility; state age, experience, present salary. Herbert J. Rowse, F.R.I.B.A., Martins Bank Building, Liverpool, 2. 580

JUNIOR ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, or Architectural Draughtsman working up for examinations, required for Country practice in the Midlands. Apply, stating age, previous experience, and salary required. Box 579.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required for industrial concern in South-Eastern England. Write to Box 585, stating qualifications.

BUSY Architect's office in Eastbourne requires qualified ASSISTANT. Write stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to Box 601.

ARCHITECT in Hastings area requires SURVEYOR. Please write, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to Box 602.

APPLICATIONS are invited for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS in the C.W.S. Architect's Dept., London; applicants should be good draughtsmen, possess a sound knowledge of building construction, and be capable of preparing working drawings; appointment to the permanent staff and superannuation scheme after three months' satisfactory service. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, to W. J. Reed, F.R.I.B.A., C.W.S., Ltd., Architect's Dept., 99, Leman Street, London, E.1. 604

WANTED.—SHOPFITTING DRAUGHTSMEN; accustomed to Shop-front Design, Shop Layout and Half Inch Details; applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, with testimonials. Staff superannuation scheme. Apply to W. J. Reed, F.R.I.B.A., C.W.S., Ltd., Architect's Dept., 99, Leman Street, London, E.1. 605

ASSISTANT required for senior position in a Bank's Architect's office in London; age about 40; preferably an Associate of R.I.B.A.; must be thoroughly experienced in the design and construction of office buildings and war damage repairs; good prospects and permanency for suitable applicant. Box 611.

SENIOR and Intermediate ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required immediately; salary according to experience and qualifications. Farmer and Dark, Chartered Architects, Terminal House, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. 620

AN ARCHITECT is required in the London office of a Company having extensive wholesale and retail business in the Fish and Poultry trades; applicant should have a good knowledge of retail shop fitting, general alterations, repairs and maintenance; some knowledge of administrative work is desirable, and the position should be an improving one for an adaptable man capable of taking responsibility and interested in taking part in development; applicant should be about 30 years of age, and have passed at least Intermediate R.I.B.A. exam. or equivalent; salary dependent on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to Personnel Dept. (FMD), Lever Brothers & Unilever, Ltd., Blackfriars, London, E.C.4. 626

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL or SURVEYING ASSISTANTS required in London office; must be quick and accurate draughtsmen, with experience of measuring existing buildings. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 623.

LARGE Birmingham Brewery have a vacancy for an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT; applicants should have reached the R.I.B.A. Intermediate standard; state age, experience, and salary required. Box 608.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required in the Architect's Department of a London Brewery Company; experience in planning, design, dilapidations, etc. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, to Box 607.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately by busy office in the West Riding of Yorkshire; final R.I.B.A. essential; experience in Housing, Factories, and Licensed Premises desirable, and driving licence an asset; salary £650, rising to £750 per annum. Box 629.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN (Senior and Junior) required immediately in large Edinburgh office, where permanent positions are available for suitable candidates; good salary offered, according to qualifications and experience. Write, giving details of past employment, to Box 1621, Robertson & Scott, Edinburgh, 2. 644

SENIOR ARCHITECT required for progressive Edinburgh office employing a large staff; excellent salary offered to candidate with initiative and experience. Application, accompanied by references and details of previous experience, to Box 1619, Robertson & Scott, Edinburgh, 2. 643

ARCHITECT, fully qualified, wanted by large firm Midland builders, preferably with experience of schools, public and industrial buildings; good opening for a keen man; permanent pensionable appointment; application in confidence. Westwood Morris, solicitors, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. 640

AN expanding Middle East Oil Company urgently requires an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the London office, for the execution of sketch and working drawings connected with any architectural items required; should be up to senior architectural standard, A.R.I.B.A. preferable; not less than 7 years in drawing offices, engaged on housing schemes, public buildings, town planning, etc.; knowledge of Middle East architectural practice, climatic difficulties, materials, is an advantage; some knowledge of reinforced concrete and specialised construction, including the "Bellrock" system, desirable; age 25-40; salary £600-£750 per annum, according to age and experience. Write, giving brief details for application form, and quoting LO 125 to Box "Z.K.," c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2. 654

AN expanding Middle East Oil Company urgently requires a SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT for the London office, to be engaged in the preparation of sketch plans, working drawings, and details for domestic, commercial, industrial, social and civic buildings usual to the development of Municipal Estate; at least 5 years' practical experience, if school trained A.R.I.B.A., or 15 years' experience design and working drawings with architects of standing; quick, accurate draughtsmanship, with sound knowledge of construction essential; age 30-45; salary at least £600 per annum, but according to age and experience. Write, giving brief details, for application form, and quoting LO 118, to Box "R.P.," c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2. 655

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required for General Architectural Practice in South Shields; reply, giving experience and salary required; good remuneration for suitable applicants. Write Box 661.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately; must have passed Intermediate examination of R.I.B.A., and had approximately two years' office experience; salary £275 to £350, according to qualifications and experience; office situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Box 630.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT; 7 years' experience, L.C.C., local government, and private offices; housing and schools; 3rd year Building Construction. Box 192.

A.R.I.B.A., Dip. Arch. (27), 6 years' practical experience, requires post as SENIOR ASSISTANT in London office interested in modern architecture. Box 195.

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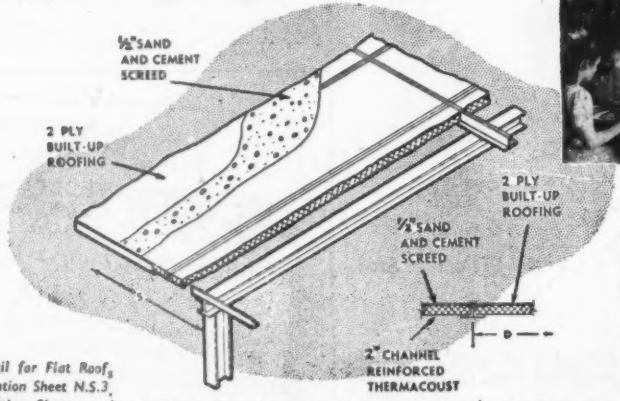
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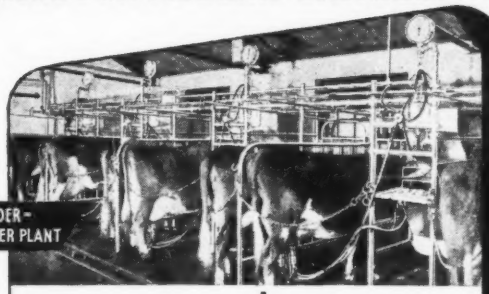
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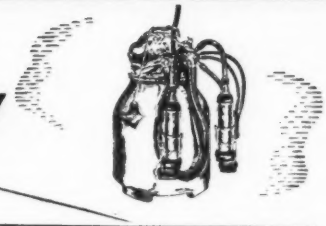
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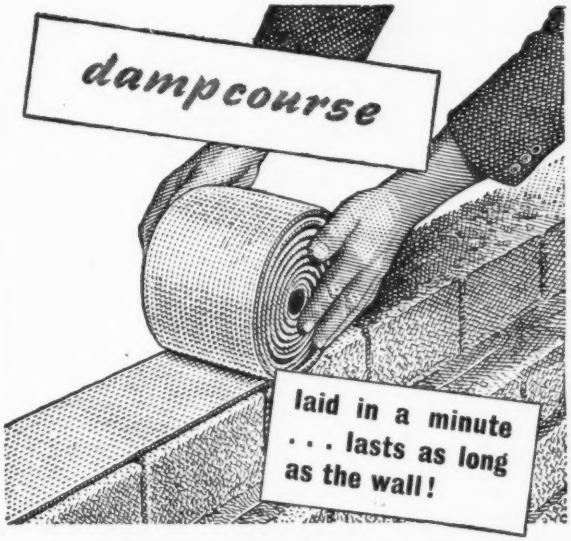
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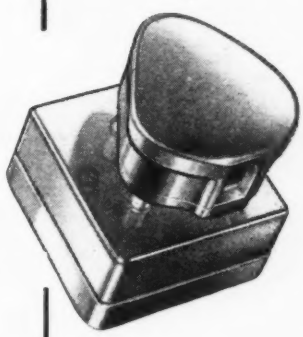


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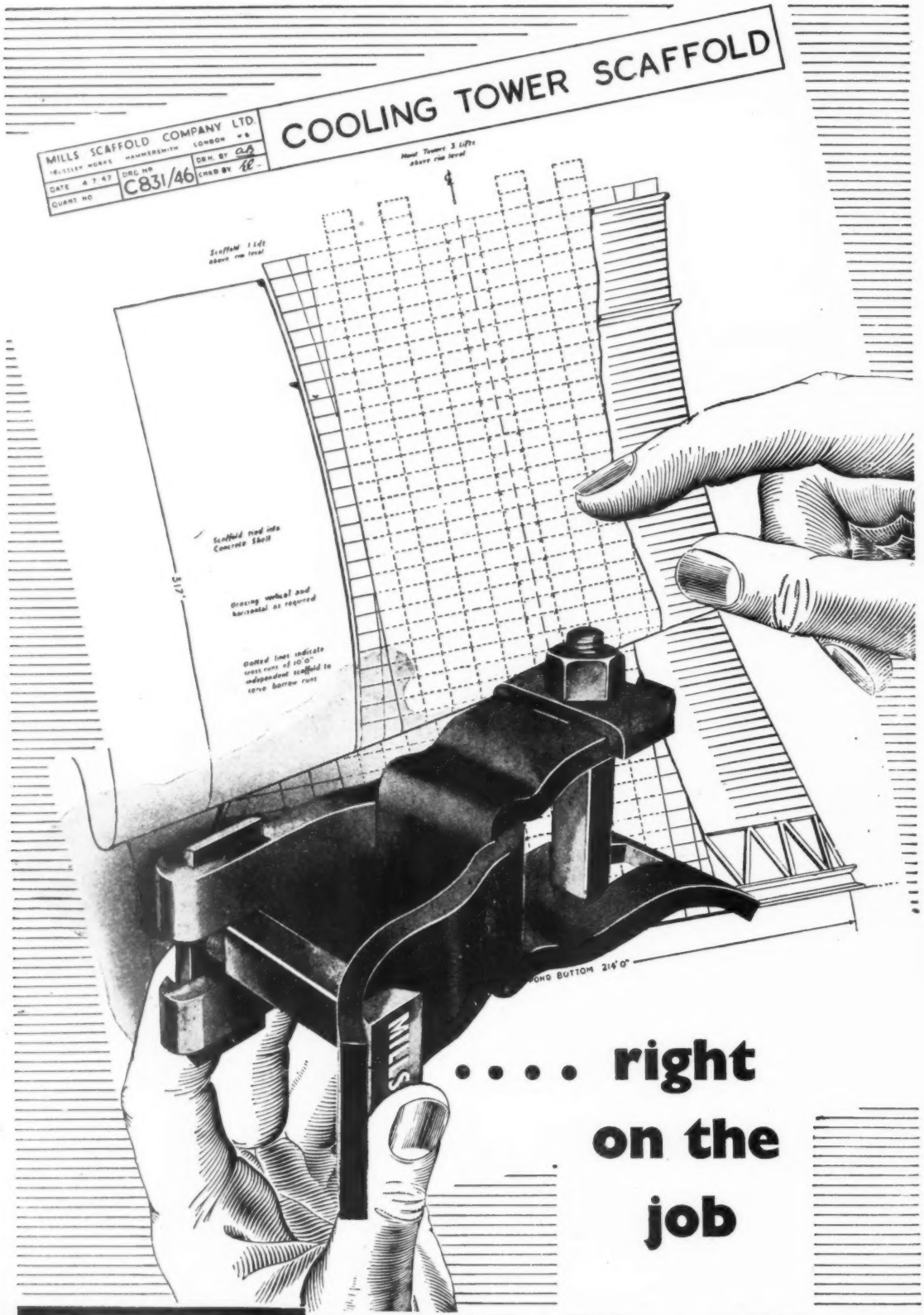
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